Sunday Edition

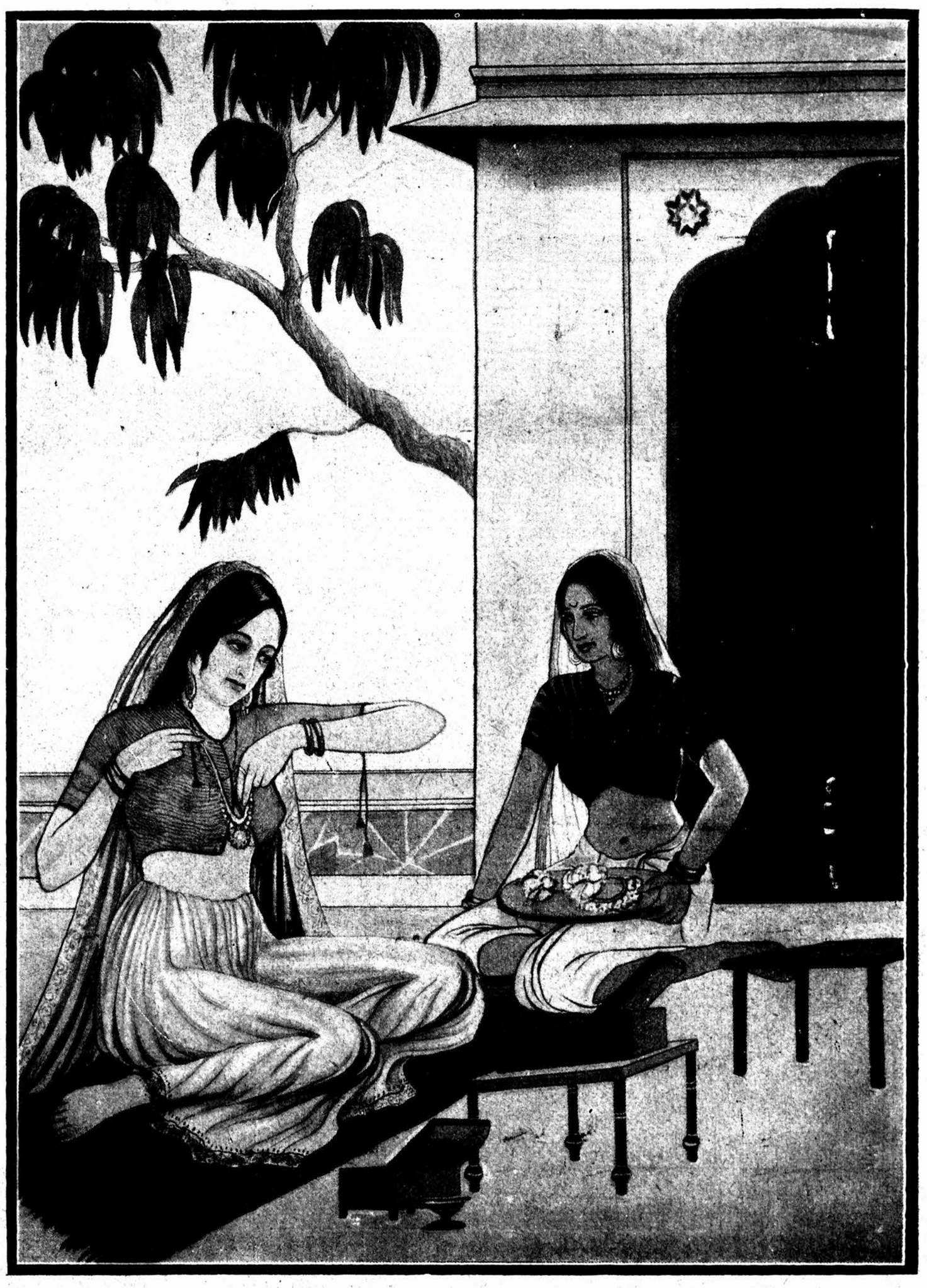
The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XXVI NO. 12. BOMBAY: MARCH 20, 1938. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

THE NEW JEWEL



—S. Durga Rao.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle"
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MARCH 20, 1938.

Evolution Of The Press In India

Real Development Of Art And Business Of Journalism In This Country Dates From Birth Of The Congress

(By POPATLAL M. SHAH, M. A.)

"I believe in the power of the Press; I believe in the potentiality of the Press; I believe even more in the responsibility of the Press." LORD ROSEBERY.

"Press, platform and pulpit," said Gladstone, "help to rouse public opinion and political consciousness in a country."

India did not know the institution of the press till the sixteenth century, though it certainly made the pulpit, a means to awaken mass religious consciousness.

The earliest trace of the existence of the printing press is found in Bombay, in a letter dated January 9, 1670, addressed by Mr. Bhimajea Parekh through the deputy Governor and Council of Bombay to the Court of Directors in London to send a printer at a remuneration of £50 per annum. Prior to this, however, according to the Imperial Gazetters, the Society of Jesus had already published a book in Cochin in the year 1557.

The first newspaper published in India was called the "Bengal Gazette," which is better known from the name its founder as "Hickey's Gazette" or Journal. Hickey, like most pioneers, had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, because, he without any fear of favour crticised the Company's Government. The natural consequence was that he was deported and the journal discontinued from 1782. Several Journals and editors followed and met the same fate as did Hickey; many were deported and not a few apologised.

Official Restrictions

The press in India, from its very commencement was jealousy watched by the authorities, who put serious restrictions upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and rigorous control, Government, even objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants.

In 1812 the first Gujarathi printing press was set up by a Parsee gentleman named Mobed Furdanjea Murzban and was called the "Samachar" Press. Lithography was introduced in Bombay in 1820.

At the commencement of the rule of Wellesly, Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication—the punishment for infringing these rules was immediate deportation. Bentinck, however, liberalised the rigour in 1835, and brought about what is called the "Emancipation of the Press in India." The event may be called the beginning of a new era in the history of the India Press. The institution of the Press afterwards spread over to many cities and towns like Delhi. Agra, Lahore and so on.

The growth of newspapers in India has been greatly restricted by its social and political conditions and by the policies pursued by the Government in dealing with them. Since the days of Macaulay and Metcalf, the recognition of rights and liberties of the press have been accompanied more or less closely by the policy of press control. It has resulted in a more or less a continued struggle and controversy between the authorities on the one hand and the press and the public on the other.

Only one man—who calls the tune.
—"Time and Tide"

Birth Of The Congress

Discussing the institution of the press in this country, it has been said by that veteran journalist, Pat-Lovett, that the real development of the art and business of journalism as it is understood in the West dates from the birth of the "Indian National Congress in 1885." This is, of course, not to suggest that the press was not having its influence on the people before this date. Lord Irwin writes.

"One of the most interesting by-paths in the history of British rule in India is the study of the evolution of the press, and particularly that portion of it which was Indian-owned. At first it devoted by far the greater portion of its attention to religious topics, but from 1860 onwards there is a steadily growing interest in politics. During the late 1870's, this development flared up suddenly into an anti-Government propaganda at a strangely modern type, requiring resort by Government to exceptional press legislation."

Surendranath Banerjea, held the same opinion and maintained that in the seventies of the last century, the press in India became a great instrument of propaganda. Thus, it may be noticed that after the mutiny and the 1861 reforms, Indian journalism took rapid strides—it may not have developed the technic and art, though its influence was certainly appreciable. By the year 1875, there were no less than 478 newspapers in the country the majority of them being conducted in vernacular languages. The peculiar feature of the Indian press is that in nine out of ten cases, a journalist is often a publicist or a politician.

Press After Reforms Act Of 1892

When the first success of the Congress resulted in the establishment of the Reformed Councils of 1892, the legislative bodies provided for the first time a substantial Indian political programme on the basis of which the activities of the press in India acquired a new and distinctive course. The debates in the Central and Provincial legislatures created a new interest for the public, and leading newspapers in India had consequently to be enlarged and produced at a heavier cost.

The next great political event which profoundly influenced the Indian Press was that connected with the close of the Curzon regime and the beginning of the national movement with the anti-Partition agitation in Bengal. Mr. Tilak's "Kesari" was a powerful organ in those days and after the split at Surat, its strength increased, resulting finally in the arrest of the leader of Maharashtra in 1908, for alleged seditious writings in his paper. It is also to this period as Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar says that we owe the development of news agencies in India. It was due to the press agitation that the modification of the Partition scheme and the inauguration of the Minto-Morley Reforms were witnessed.

Post-War Developments

The Great War, the Non-co-operation movement and the Civil Disobedience movement made great changes in newspapers and journalism in India. Before the War many of the English dailies owned by Indians and Anglo-Indians gave much prominence to official news, appointments and transfers of officers, parties to these officers and such other items. The poor tenants and the large mass of peasantry were nowhere in the picture—excepting when famine and such other diseases reduced them to miserable positions. As the Great War progressed, Governments both in India and in England, recognised that the press was an essential element in the efforts to obtain material and man power. Tours were organised to enable important Indian journalists like the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar and others to see what was going on at the battle-front. Importance of the editors was thus recognised officially.

Conditions have changed greatly during the last twenty years, because of the growth of the nationalist movement. Even the English-owned newspapers give space to Indian political problems if they are to retain their Indian readers. Politics before the War was more or less the monopoly of the higher class educated people. But the mass movement organised on an All-India scale by Mahatma Gandhi created interest in the middle-class as well, and almost every educated man in the country felt the need of knowing events happening from day to day in this country. The vernacular press especially came much into prominence.

The following figures would give an idea of the increase in the number of journals and printing presses in India.

YEAR	PRINTING PRESSES	JOURNALS.
1916-17	... 3,101	... 805
1917-18	... 3,155	... 834
1919-20	... 3,371	... 941
1920-21	... 3,795	... 1,017
1921-22	... 4,093	... 1,094
1924-25	... 5,312	... 1,401

C. D. Movement

The last Civil Disobedience Movement gave further rise to the readers of news. Though the number of people able to read may not have appreciably increased, it is undoubtly a fact that a large number get the papers read from their friends and in villages it is a common practice that a group of people subscribe to a paper, and read aloud as well as circulate the same to their friends. In India, the measure of the readers of newspapers cannot, therefore, be considered on the number of circulation. There is a wide gulf between what is called the 'effective circulation' and 'the sale circulation' of the papers. Sir Thomas Caito, speaking at the annual dinner of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, London, said, "I had heard it estimated that each copy of any well-known journal was read probably at least by ten people. That, therefore, gave them in effect a very big circulation."

Anglo-Indian Press

Indian newspapers belong to two categories—those which are printed in English and those which appear in one or other of the many indigeneous languages.

(Continued On Page 46.)

Vienna—The Town Of Exhibitions

By Frau Heddy Fulop-Miller, Vienna.

In our materialistic age, when interest is attached only to questions of power and things of the intellect are ignored, it is good to know that a town and country which has lost its material status can yet occupy the position of a great power in a cultural sense, on the strength of its intellectual achievements alone. This living example of the power of the spirit is Vienna in Austria, which, even after its disintegration following the War, was still able by intellectual means alone to preserve an importance in cultural matters which goes far beyond its importance as a State. This should be a shining example for all nations whose struggle for life is not fought with material arms, but with the weapons of the intellect.

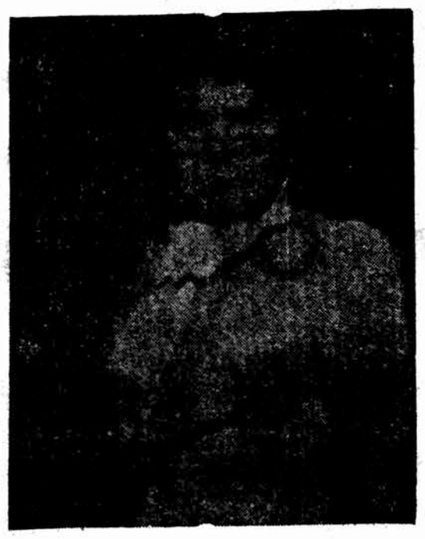
It is one of the most tangible proofs of the cultural individuality and power of the Austrian capital that the latest productions of its artists are continually presented to the general public in exhibitions on a smaller or larger scale. By this means it is shown that the artistic sense is ever alive and present in their ideas, that they always search for new forms of expression and know how to enrol themselves in the ranks of those whose duty it is to mould the intellectual and cultural features of our age.

City Of Arts

Vienna is not merely a town of music where at all times the most brilliant musicians loved to stay, whose charm even when they were far away ever drew them back with irresistible force. Vienna has also always been a town of great architects, of sculptors and painters, and she still is so to-day. In spite of the undeniable economic difficulties a result of the age we live in, which brings many obstacles, new talents are always arising and maturing whose valu eis recognised turing whose value is recognised not only in their own country, but far beyond its boundaries.

The artistic functions in Vienna, in the shape of exhibitions, are important as regards their numbers alone. In a period of about 10 months no less than 50 were held. In accordance with the provenance of the objects exhibited the aim combined is a two-fold one.

The exhibition of the works of native artists is meant in the first place to give a cross-section through the latest artistic production of the country. The initiative for such shows are in the hands of the various artistic societies in Vienna of which three must be mentioned as especially representative: The union of artists of Vienna, "The Kunstlerhaus", the "Vienna, Secession" and the "Kunsterbund Hagen". Each has its own particular note. The Kunstlehaus is the oldest community and has the most members. The Vienna Secession is celebrating in 1938 the 30th year of its existence. Now as ever it adheres to its principles: so far as possible a positive attitude to the latest and most modern. These three artistic groups have until now held two exhibitions a year, namely, one in the spring and one in the autumn. Now a certain change has arisen in so far as the exhibitions will in the future be confined to the autumn. For it had become apparent that a surplus of such functions necessarily brought about a division of the interests. This was expressed mainly in the decreasing numbers of the visitors, especially obvious in the spring exhibitions which not seldom extended well into the summer, quite apart from the economic simplification resulting from it.



Madame Heddy Fulop-Miller

Apart from the artist groups, there are various galleries of a private nature which at certain intervals bring collective shows of modern artists, but occasionally was a function with really official also the works of dead masters. Thus, for example, Ferdinand Georg Waldmuller was in the limelight last year whose work, it will be remembered, met with much success in the Austrian exhibition in the Jeu de Paume in Paris. Among the exhibitions of contemporary artists, the one showing the works of Alfred Kubin in the Austrian State Gallery "Albertina" character, for it was a question of paying worthy tribute to one of the most celebrated graphic artists with an international reputation on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The show contained nearly 400 works and earned an almost triumphal success.

Mediator Of Cultural Goods

In accordance with its geographical position, the town of Vienna is predestined to be a mediator not only in an economic sense, but even more a mediator of cultural goods. During the course of her history she has fulfilled her mission between North and South and also between West and East, in an exemplary manner. This idea of mediation finds excellent expression in the various exhibitions. Ever and again individual artists or groups of artists of all nationalities select this stage, the importance of which is secured by its traditions, to show their work, thus submitting it to a judgment of more or less universal value. Accordingly, during the past months Swiss, Lettish and Hungarian artists have exhibited in Vienna. They were all represented by important works, and from Vienna they continued their journey to other towns. Some of these exhibitions were returned by Vienna as the sign of a community in things cultural. An extremely interesting exhibition was the one showing Japanese peasant painting applied to materials and furniture. It is astonishing how manifold is the variety which this people give to their ornamental design. Exceptional interest was also roused by the exhibition of German sculpture and architecture from the "Reichssportfeld in Berlin".

Vienna is always very willing to offer hospitality for the foreign exhibitions because she is ever ready to appreciate the artistic efforts of other countries and nations in order to broaden the understanding for great art production in specialists and laymen alike. Particularly the former should receive new impulses for their personal production which is as a rule so highly individualised. And in no manner does a fruitful introduction of foreign ideas and a harmonious absorption of certain principles imply the loss of their own artistic individuality, rather does it further the great progressive formation of universally valid ideas.

Apart from the functions already mentioned, which were in part undertaken on a cultural exchange basis, the stage gallery exhibited in January last approximately 300 works of the French master, Honore Daumien. In view of the unprecedented number of visitors it had to be twice prolonged, and at the end was found to have had a success such as had not been known for more than a decade. An unusual number of people too visited the exhibition of graphic art and water colours by W. Blake and J. M. W. Turner, also arranged by the Albertina.

Vienna, however, is by no means satisfied with the continually recurring exhibitions of contemporary native artists and the granting of hospitality to foreign artistic personalities and artists groups, which are generally carried through on the basis of mutual cultural exchange. It also takes part, in as far as opportunity offers, in the great international exhibitions which take place repeatedly. And so to various exhibitions of modern art are sent the works of the most important creators in all branches of the fine arts and of arts and crafts. For this purpose the exhibitions in Venice which recur at specified intervals always give the incentive, but also those in other towns such as Paris, Munich, etc. The most talented artists in painting and sculpture repeatedly show collections of their work and always earn great success.

In the past months Vienna as an artistic centre has more than once proved that the diminution of Old Austria, the result of political conditions, has by no means brought about a restriction of its cultural value. The most essential and strongest cultural components are concentrated in the small country whose intellectual centre is and always will be Vienna. But Vienna sends out rays to the whole world.

(This article, which was intended as a contribution to the Jubilee Number of the "Bombay Chronicle", is published in this issue for lack of space in the Jubilee Number).

Take SANATOGEN

— that will put you right

If you are not quite fit without being actually ill, if your energy is not what it was — Sanatogen is the thing to take. The difference Sanatogen will make to your health and happiness will amaze you.

You may think that you need more than a tonic, but once you have taken Sanatogen for a short while you will know that all you need is just a little of the vitality and energy giving elements which Sanatogen contains. There is absolutely no reason why you should go on feeling run-down and depressed when there is a sure way of putting yourself right. Sanatogen makes you

PROF. MANN, formerly of Oxford University: "A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."

PROF. RODARI, Zurich University: "Sanatogen has a directly favourable influence on the whole nervous system."

PROF. EWALD, Berlin University: "I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin and have obtained excellent results."

STRONGER, HEALTHIER, HAPPIER

It strengthens your nervous system, rejuvenates your blood and makes you really healthy again. Start taking Sanatogen to-day.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food.

At all Chemists and Bazars.

FREE !! Gold Talisman (Govt. Registered) given by a sage in the palace of the Maharaja of Tipperah. Infallibly cures any disease and fulfils all desires.

SHAKTI BHANDAR, (Estd. 1928) P. O. Auliabad, (Sylhet) ASSAM.

FLAME OF SELF-RELIANCE IN GUJARAT

Jyoti Sangha Gives Birth To Hope In Thousands Of Ahmedabad Homes

(BY B. G. LOKARE.)

Self-reliance and self-respect were the two sparks of the renaissance which the Saint of Sabaarmati fanned with his life-giving breath on the other side of the Ellis Bridge at Ahmedabad for near on two decades. Those two sparks assumed various shapes according to the nature of the wind that was blowing on the banks of the river of Indian life from time to time during these years.

ORIGIN OF JAYOTI SANGH.

In the course of years these sparks kindled similar flames in the brave hearts of the women of Ahmedabad. A recent visit to the Karyalaya of the Sangha and its sister organisation, the Protection Home, on the other side of Sabarmati river, convinced me that self-reliance and consequent self-respect were the only two saviours of our womanhood from conscious or unconscious traditional or intentional oppression and exploitation in millions of homes, not only in India but in most of the countries over the face of the globe. What little has been achieved in the early babyhood of that infant organisation is an eye-opener to any thinking individual.

Conceived in a spirit of self-reliance, self-development and co-operative effort and not in the mere spirit of defiance of authority, the institution bids fair to be the only haven of relief to thousands of miserable women of Ahmedabad and Gujarat. Absence of snobbery or of remoteness of achievement of objective are the greatest agents which go to make the institution very popular among the section of those womenfolk who need it most. And thousands who have come to the doors of the institution have found scope for self-development and self-reliance and consequently self-respect in their association with the Jyoti Sangha—the League of Light.

The materialisation of the ideals similar to those which made the name of Booker T. Washington a by-word in the households of the Negroes of the United States of America can be witnessed in their early stages in a rambling old house in the thickly-crowded Khadia, Golwad, in Ahmedabad. The premises brought back to my mind the old palace of Raja Mahendra Pratap at Brindavan in Meerut District, where the Prem Mahavidyalaya was housed, and where I had the good fortune to spend a few days on my way back from the Lahore Congress.

Entering the old building the visitor forgets all its defects when he goes found the various departments of the institution and observes the spirit of freedom from old notions of man-imposed shyness amongst the workers and learners, the former of whom are mostly women. The joint secretaries will take you round the various classes and working rooms and one after another the halls of the old house will reveal groups of women of all ages diligently and enthusiastically plying their studies or professions in a hopeful spirit.

BASIC MOTIVE.

Self-support has been the basic motive of the organisers of the institution and accordingly till a fresh entrant—there are no recruits, because women come of their own accord here—learns some profession and begins to earn her living, she is taught some art or profession which brings return in money. And it is really gratifying to note that many of the workers are devoting their entire time to the institution without any remuneration, while the male teachers or other staff engaged by the Jyoti Sangha have to bring their wives (all of them, it seems, are married men) with them as workers or learners. It was gratifying to note that one of the teachers was a Harijan.

Various departments function on utilitarian lines quite efficiently in the Jyoti Sangha. Women prepare various designs on Khadi pieces in spray work. The stencils and the designs are made in the Sangha itself by its own workers. There is a drawing class as well as a painting class and industrial drawing—making posters of various designs and for various traders—is one of the specialities of the institutions. Orders from outside, I was told, are booked in this department. A group of women can be seen preparing marketable edibles—fresh and clean—for which a special marketing department works vigilantly. A few dealers and other institutions, sympathetic with the objects and work of Sangha, are also helping in the disposal of the products from the Sangha.

LEADING SELF-SUPPORTING LIVES.

Over 90 women have completed a course of nine months' tailoring—modern method of cutting included—and have been earning their livelihood independently. I could witness the first, and third stage classes—the second stage class was not working when I visited the place—plying their sewing machines and scissors in the cutting department. All the inmates of the institution had gone to Haripura, where they gave demonstrations and carried on propaganda for the ideals of the institution and, therefore, all the classes had not yet begun to function with their full quota or regularity at the time of my visit.

After the entrant begins to earn her bread as such if she is illiterate she will have to compulsorily attend literacy classes and gradually will have to take up accounting, geograpny, history and other subjects. For those who are already literate, further aid to prosecute general education is provided in the institution. But all members of the institution have to do manual work and learn the art of economic self-reliance. Besides, for physical development there are physical training calsses for youngsters and other recreations for grown-ups.

AID TO CONCENTRATION.

Beginners are also admitted in the embroidery classes till they learn to concentrate and can take up other work, embroidery being considered as an aid to concentration on manual work.

There are music-lovers among the members who get guidance in the institution, but this is the only branch where the number seems to have dwindled. A good number have taken to Gujarati typewriting and some of them have secured certificates in the examinations held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay.

The members of the institution have their own volunteer corps, which has functioned on various public occasions in a creditable manner and earned laurels at the time of the Haripura Congress. Even girls of 7 and 8 have played their part in a conscious and satisfactory manner.

A creche accommodates 40 children when their mothers work in the institution.

STUPENDOUS TASK.

One of the major undertakings that the workers have successfully carried out is the statistical and pictorial survey of the economic and labour conditions of the women workers in various industries in certain areas of the city of Ahmedabad. I was shown a manuscript copy of the summary of the survey of a specific area and also had a glance at the questionnaire issued by the institution to the women workers in the various industries for the purposes of the survey as well as a large collection of photographs of women working in various industries and all of these have impressed me immensely. In fact, I believe that this aspect of life of the masses in the cities has rarely been studied with such solicitude and scrupulousness by workers of any public institution in this country. But the organisers told me that it was a costly affair—as any survey is bound to be, inspite of a good deal of voluntary labour that could be utilised—and that it was so hard for the Sangha to meet these expenses. Besides, though the "Gujarat Samachar" gives a full page every week to the Jyoti activities or for articles from writers of Gujarat on subjects interesting for women, still the vast field of propaganda and publicity for the good work that is being done by the institution remains unploughed. I had to bring this to the notice of the organisers.

The Sangha has participated in about a dozen exhibitions on various occasions and at various places, including those at the Faizpur and Haripura Congresses, and a number of its exhibits have earned merit for the Institution.

THE INMATES.

Now a word about the inmates and members of the Sangha. It is almost notorious that women in Hindu households have all duties and very few rights. And consequently it is needless to say that their plight in matrimony or nascent girlhood or widowhood is that of the exploited and oppressed, if the male members concerned are not vigilant enough to give them the scope which they desire for self-development. Tradition and a mis-conceived notion of dignity have kept Indian—especially Hindu—womanhood in the segregation of their homes and the darkness of ignorance. These handicaps are being sought to be removed by the Sangha. Similarly among the workers the social or economic status—high or low—is simply forgotten. An atmosphere of self-confidence and consequently of useful living raises them in their own estimation and in that of the public. And thousands of homes are not only on a way to better standards of living, but have the flame of hope and further progress kindled in their midst.

This is the hope for the womanhood of Gujarat that the Jyoti Sangha holds forth. And the ideal of its organisers deserves emulation in every city of India.

SISTER ORGANISATION.

And the sister organisation—the Protection Home—which is founded on a novel idea, not merely serves the purpose of such homes as they conventionally do in other cities in India, but is a haven for women harassed by male members in the family or by husbands, who have gone astray in various ways. On my visit to the Home I saw some of the various classes of women who were taking protection in the Home. One of them was inlaying some bangles with some fancy material and these would be sold in the market through the Sangha and fetch her bread. Another had had some training as a nurse and willingly accepted the strenuous duties of a night nurse to a surgical case patient in a General Hospital in the city. Some are no doubt "fallen" women and some of those who have taken shelter under the roof of the Protection Home have got reconciled to their husbands and are living useful lives now.

Of course, a number of activities may further be added to the undertakings of the sister organisations—the Jyoti Sangha and the Home—and successfully developed. But the financial handicaps are great. Though the organisers are getting response to their appeals, still much more public appreciation of the work and consequent financial aid are required for the expansion of the good work.

SOUL OF THE IDEAL.

And lastly Mridulaben, daughter of the well-known mill-owner of Ahmedabad, Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, with her colleague Pushpavatiben Mehta, is the soul of the sister institutions. And the institutions constitute a glowing tribute to the public-spirit of this great daughter of Ahmedabad, whose services were duly appreciated by the Reception Committee of the 51st Session of the Indian National Congress held at Haripura last month, in appointing her the General Officer Commanding of the over 800 women volunteers, who ably served the vast number of delegates and visitors, including distinguished leaders from all over India.

May the Jyoti Sangha prosper and fulfil the expectations of the womenhood of Ahmedabad and Gujarat and may other cities in India follow its example and bring light and hope to millions of homes wallowing in misery and squalor!

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request KAMLA WORKS (B. C.) Panchpota, Bengal.

HOW ALL OF A SUDDEN A DARK COMPLEXION LADY BECAME WHITE IN JAIPUR?

One Lady from Jaipur writes: "I was dark-complexioned, and my hands having remained uncovered they became blacker and blacker, and the elbow being very rough and absolutely black, my blouse could not beautify my hands. Afterwards I was advised to use your Chevalier Beauty Cream and after having used it for three months, I find that my skin has become as white as that of an English woman. Please forward 24 bottles to my address on receipt of this letter so that I may change the complexion of unfortunate girls of this place.

We hold many Certificates of this kind which are open for inspection.

PEASANT PROBLEM IN INDIA

No Real Reform Unless Zamindari System Is Abolished

By Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A.

It is true we are hearing such a lot about the Kisan problems during these last two years. It is not because they have suddenly shown themselves on our political horizon: indeed, they have been there for centuries, but because the All-India Kisan Sabha has come to provide for them an organisational and militant propaganda and agitation. The advent of the Congress Ministries on one hand and the continued and gnawing economic depression on the other have made the situation more and more piquant.

What is the present position today of our Kisans all over India? They are suffering terribly from too heavy burdens of taxes, rents, fees, illegal exactions, by landlords and bribes exacted by officials.

They are subject to persecution by Zamindars or their Agents. Government officials or their hangers on. Their condition is little better than that of serfs, while enjoying less security than serfs.

Futile Attempts At Rural Reconstruction

It is true that in more and more areas, the ownership of land is being vested in our Kisans. But that ownership only serves as another handle with which the upper classes and Government are able to squeeze their very revenue of all the better. It is because of this ownership that they have become more credit worthy during the last thirty years but it has resulted in greater and heavier burdens of indebtedness and progressive alienation of their land.

All that the Departments of Agriculture have achieved during the last twenty years is to raise the productiveness of some crops, like cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, millet. The recent attempts at the improvement of agricultural methods, implements, crops and marketing have not yet resulted in any marked improvement of agricultural economy. Neither the circumventing of fragmentation by the co-operative consolidation of holdings nor the prevention of alienation of lands to non-agricultural classes can touch even the fringe of the peasants' problem.

All these and many other attempts at rural reconstruction can definitely improve the peasants' economic conditions only if the most fundamental troubles of our peasants are either eliminated or circumvented. For instance, what is the good of a peasant raising more crops and selling them for larger sums, if he is to be called upon to share his increased revenues with the State or the landlord, not to the same extent as any class of people but merely because of his sin of owning some land? It may be said that in Madras, a Government Committee has recommended against any resettlement enhancements. But it is only a recommendation and that, in one province. Even in Bengal, where the Prime Minister has said that the Zamindari system must go, the right of a zamindar to enhance his rent by 12-1|2 per cent. once every twenty years on the ground of a rise in the productivity of the land is conceded by the latest Tenancy Act. Such a right exists to-day in all the provinces, be they ryotwari or zamindari.

Heavy Land Tax

Then what is the use of a peasant slaving all his life on his land and producing the best crops, if he has to part with 50 per cent. of his net-produce as land tax? No such impost is levied on any other class, irrespective of its ability to pay! A merchant or a manufacturer, a money-lender or even a speculator is not called upon to pay income-tax, so long as he earns only two thousand rupees per annum.

Then again what is the enjoyment accruing to our peasant, for working hard and economising on every occasion, if he has to continue to pay exorbitant rates of interest on the credit needed for his current needs and repay all the debts incurred by him or his ancestors when prices were twice as high as at present?

That is why our peasants are so insistent upon the four big reforms to be effected without any delay. They want the abolition of the present land revenue system and its replacement by the extension of income-tax to their incomes also. Above a particular minimum.

Almost as much is conceded to them by the Karachi Congress Resolution. Secondly, they demand the **abolition of the zamindari system.** Which, in addition to absorbing eighty crores every year, is, through its inefficiency and cruel social and political impact upon peasants, so insufferable and burdensome.

The third demand is for the liquidation of **rural indebtedness,** which on the average amounts to three years' total gross income of a peasant and whose growing incidence due to exorbitant rates of interest swallows atleast as much as the other half of the net income, which is supposed to be left for the peasant by the tax-gatherer in the Ryotwari areas.

The fourth is the elimination of **corruption in ranks of Government and zamindari officialdom,** which alone costs our peasants atleast one rupee per annum per head.

The fifth is the re-instatement and enlarging of customary rights of peasants of obtain free **grazing, fuel, manure,** and agricultural timber and the transference of all agricultural forests to the administration of village Panchayats.

What Congress Ministers Have Done

These five demands must first of all be satisfied, if the fruits of any of the many rural reconstructive measures were to accrue to our peasants. The course of legislation and administrative action so far followed or pursued by the post-autonomy Ministries also recognises the special nature of these six demands. For instance, the Madras, and U. P. Ministries have appointed Enquiry Committees to go into the tenancy problem. The Bihar Government has already passed its tenancy law. The Madras, Sindh, Assam, Bombay, C. P. and N. W. F. Governments have ordered either remission or suspension of a part of their land revenue demand to meet the economic depression. The Punjab Government has gone further in appointing an Enquiry Committee to suggest a radical revision of land revenue system. The Madras Government cancelled a large portion of arrears of interest upon agrarian indebtedness: the Bombay Ministry has declared one-year moratorium for the debts of small holders, and the U. P. Ministry has staged all proceedings for the recovery of rent arrears. From establishing conciliation Boards as in Bombay to statutorily scaling down arrear of interest as in Madras, legislation for tackling the Problem of Agrarian indebtedness is being undertaken. The U. P. Sindh and N. W. F. Ministries have taken definite steps to fight the canker of corruption prevailing in official ranks. The Bombay Government has already abolished the grazing fees and the Sindh Government has remitted half its fees

Can Zamindari Be Abolished?

But we are told that as the 1935 Act stands, it is impossible to abolish the zamindari system or to completely remove the present land revenue system. The Act need not stand in our way at all for achieving these two ends. Then we are answered that we cannot afford to alienate the sympathies of all these vested interests. That may be true. But what about the sufferings of the Kisan masses and their allegiance to the Congress? But just to have dared hint at it is the crime committed by our Kisan Sabhas and it is sought to penalise them for hearkening to the promptings of conscience.

The Faizpur Congress made it obligatory on all Governments to recognise our Kisan Sabhas and Mahatma Gandhi saw no objection in recognising our Sabhas, in the same way as the Merchants' Chambers recognised, when last I had broached this subject in August 1937. Yet till to-day not one Congress Government has recognised our Kisan Sabha.

It is too much to ask them to do that, when the great leaders of the Congress are seriously considering whether or not to allow the independent existence of our Kisan Sabhas. They know that ninety per cent of the leadership of our Kisan Sabhas is manned by Congressmen. So they think that by bringing into play their weapon of disciplinary action, they can simply withdraw the very life of our Kisan Sabhas. But they are hopelessly mistaken in this notion. It is certainly true that every Congressman, who is also a Kisan Comrade, is ever ready to place himself at the disposal of the Congress. But it is equally true that he does not wish to give up the cause of the peasants and is prepared to fight with all his might for the right of our kisans to organise themselves. So, it is unwise for Congress to force things and oblige such comrades to choose between itself and the Kisan Sabha. It is most likely that a large number of Kisan comrades may refuse to give up the Kisan Sabha and be content with the Congress alone. I for one cannot give the go by to the Kisan Sabha and thus deny, even on the bidding of the great Congress, which I have served so affectionately for all these years, merely because the totalitarians in the Congress get the upperhand and choose to dictate their undemocratic policy to us. I am sure I am not alone in this aweful predicament I only ask whether it is worthwhile for the Congress, which has to seek support in every quarter to provoke a first-class quarrel not between itself and the vested interests but between itself and us, some of its most trusted, sincere and hardworking loyalists? How does it become any Congressman who cannot dream of losing teh sympathies of Zamindars and money-lenders, if thereby he can serve the masses the better, to drive us to the desperate deci-

(Continued On Page 40.)

A FREAK OF NATURE

In the Queen Mary's Hospital, Lucknow, this child was recently born immature with the following characteristic features: He was about 1 foot, 9 inches in height and weighed nearly 2lbs., 10 ozs. He had no head, hence no brain; he had no neck. The eyes were bulging out like those of a frog's. The upper lip was not united, as can be seen in the picture. He had a cleft palate. He had a big tumour on the back of his head. His mother is only sixteen years of age and this was her first child.

Life Assurance?

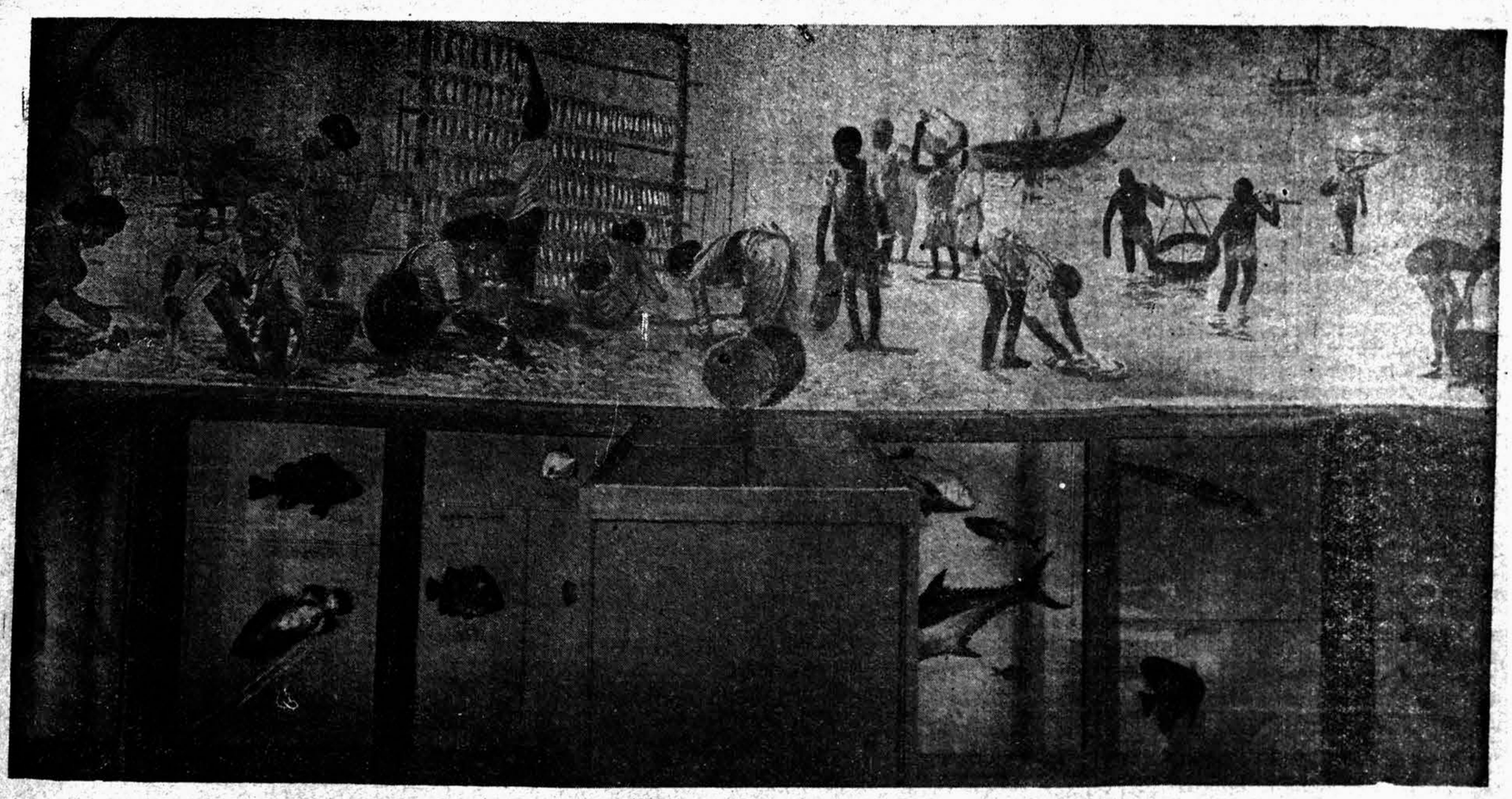
When you think of an Insurance on your life, you cannot do better than write or call for a Life Prospectus of

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Which Is INDIA'S LARGEST GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY having a

CAPITAL OF: PAID UP Rs. 71,21,055

Head Office: Esplanade Road Fort Bombay.



The Fishing Industry in Bombay: A Mural in the Fish Gallery of the Bombay Natural History Society at the Prince of Wales Museum.

Bombay's Museum Of Natural History

Newly Added Galleries Go To Rank It Among The Finest In The World

It was always one of the objects of the Bombay Natural History Society to establish in Bombay a Museum in keeping with its fine traditions and worthy of the great city with which its name is associated. This objective has been attained in the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, which was to be opened to the public by H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the 17th of March.

At a recent conference of the Museums' Association held at Leeds, the Natural History Galleries of this Museum were described as amongst the finest in the world.

Under the terms of an agreement with the Trustees whereby the Society's collections were made available to the public the Natural History collections were first housed in the main building of the Museum. But in 1936 the Trustees were able to complete part of the original plan of the Museum and to house the Natural History Section in a separate wing. In the design of the new wing a special effort was made to provide for the more effective control of lighting and the more advantageous use of space. The windows are placed at a height of 8 ft. above the level. This directs the volume of light from above and provides for its more even distribution. The superior position of the windows also leaves a continuous and unbroken wall space below them, thus providing the maximum exhibition area.

Provision was also made in the design of the new galleries for several large electrically illuminated dioramas which are such an interesting and attractive feature in modern Natural History Museums. The new wing so far completed is but part of a larger plan for the Natural History Museum. It includes only the public galleries. The construction of that part of the building which is to house the research collection, laboratories, lecture rooms and library has been postponed till funds are available. The present entrance to the Natural History Section open on to the Bird Gallery.

Colour Scheme

The impression on entering is one of space, to which is added the pleasing effect of an attractive colour scheme. In this gallery the dark green of the show cases with their aluminium metal facings and the pale green of the walls produce an altogether restful and pleasing impression. There is nothing of that atmosphere of heaviness and artificiality so inseparable from many of the older museums. There is light, space and colour. Different colour schemes are introduced in each gallery. The object is always to present something fresh to the eye, to renew and maintain interest of the visitor.

Mural Paintings

The use of mural paintings for the decoration of the walls is yet another development in modern museum technique. Apart from their purely decorative effect, the murals have a distinct educational value. They are a clear and simple means of transmitting ideas and stimulating interest. A large mural in the fish gallery illustrates the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency and gives an added interest and meaning to the exhibits below. Other murals depicting Pterodactyls, Great Sea Lizards, and Giant Dinosaurs call attention to past epochs when reptiles, unlike their puny descendants of our day, held mastery over the earth, the seas and the sky. In the bird gallery a beautiful mural showing wild duck flighting over a Jheel gives a charming and appropriate setting to the exhibits. The murals are the work of Mr. A. Valee and Mrs. Blundell (K. Nixon), who are to be congratulated on the skilful handling of the work.

Habitat Groups

A feature of the galleries are several beautiful illuminated diaramas showing various animals, birds and reptiles in their natural environment. These groups are the finest expression of modern museum technique. Science and Art here combine to hold up the mirror to Nature. The modern museum group makes a strong appeal to the average visitor because it is concerned with life and the living animal; with something that is less abstract, and more tangible and, therefore, more likely to leave an abiding impression. The factor on which the modern museum group depends largely for its success is one which makes a universal appeal—a love of beauty is common to all and offords the simplest method of attracting attention which is the preliminary to all successful instruction. The groups in the Natural History Galleries fulfil these objectives. Their beauty compels attention while at the same time they give the visi-

(Continued On Page 47)

Success in EXAMINATIONS

English is the medium. Numerous candidates fail in History, Economics and other subjects not because they do not know these subjects but because they cannot express themselves adequately in English. Such failures are preventible.

The Kleiser Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency enables one in the calm of one's home, to attain a command over the English language in a simple, easy way and has consequently rendered invaluable assistance to thousands of students of both sexes all over the world.

Vishwa Nath Sahai, Muslim University, Aligarh: "I have passed my B.A. with credit. Your Course, although only half done as yet, contributed a lot in helping me to secure this honour."

Kundan Lal, Phagli, Simla: "I feel and rightly feel that my success in the B.A. Examination is much due to Mr. Kleiser's Course although I have not been sincere in following it."

R. A. Loomba, Allenby Road, New Delhi: "I have succeeded in the Indian Military Academy Competitive Examination. Your Course has been of considerable help to me."

It will prove equally useful to you if you are ambitious enough to give it your attention. Write to-day for the FREE 56-page book "How to Become a Master of English."

Post This Coupon

Name and Address.....

.....

Age.....Occupation.....

THE TUTORIAL INSTITUTE. DELHI GATE, DELHI 33.

"This England—" From Village-Unit To Lombard Street

(By Fredoon Kabraji)

"For twelve centuries the village community was the core of English life. For twelve centuries, undisturbed, the men of the parish judged their fellows, settled ploughing and harvest times, made their own rules of social conduct. And those twelve centuries of humble discipline have given us our capacity for self-government, for colonisation, for working to a common purpose. Have given us, too, a liking for the things these elders favoured. This must account, indeed for the remarkable unanimity of affection for that very old-fashioned brew of ale—our Worthington."

I have taken these eloquent words, my friends, not from Gibbon or Burke, not from Dr. Johnson, Fox or Macaulay but from the anonymous writer of advertisements for Worthington's Ales. Every day in the august pages of the "Times" this advertisement appears under the serial title of "This England.' Under the title appears every day a new, beautiful photograph of pastoral scenes of the glorious English countryside and under this eyeful of delight appear a dozen or so lines of flexible English prose dwelling with loving pride and delicate art upon the beauties of English hills and dales, her rolling downs and green pastures as associated and enshrined in the English heritage. The last two lines always wind up the edifying stimulation with a gentle hint about Worthington's Ales.

This fine art of advertising runs through everything British as represented by the National Government. Thus there is a National Government poster which declares: "You are reading this in peace because the National Government has kept you out of war." And particularly at this season of the year when there is in many august quarters of the nations social polity a somewhat general tendency to review progress, as it is called, there is everywhere the comfortable spectacle of modestly-phrased self-congratulations. The wealthy and, therefore, my friends, the great ones of this great metropolis of trade and finance (London) have in this month business meetings that assume the importance of great social occasions at which the president of one great financial or trading organisation after another makes his great annual oration beginning with "My lords, ladies and gentlemen—". A considerable amount of eloquence is developed at these annual performances of the presidents concerned and their addresses are all alike masterly reviews of the year's, progress in which not only the home but the international scene is surveyed from the point of view of Trade and Finance. These Company Reports in January make sonorous reading and in and through their purple patches burns the one glowing thought: "This England—" What is not expressed is implied and understood, viz., that this happy state of things is a happy state for all that, for instance," both wages and company profits increased" (would you believe it, my friends?). The comfortable inference as you read these reports is that the wage-increases were in the same proportion as the dividend-increases, for instance; and that therefore, Capitalist employers look after the workers better than—I was going to say Socialist employers, but are there any Socialist employers in this world? At any rate, the general impression is something in the nature of a soporific: namely, that whatever may be the troubles and trials of a racked and ravaged half of the world, 'this' little Island is OK, and it is OK because the National Government of dyed-in-the-wool Tories is the best! Just as the Worthington Ales are the best! Therefore, let there be no disturbance of the happy prosperity of this island where Special Areas, Black Areas (those cancerous strongholds of the unemployed) and Slum-Plague-Spots have been so effectively prevented from spreading further; where poverty has been kept at bay in its own hovels, gutters and workhouses! My friends this is a marvellously green spot on God's earth, this England—for the company-directors have the profits and you have or may have at least the skimmings and as for the two million or so unemployed and all that army of wandering war-wrecks and other down-and-outs—is it not enough that there are the police to keep the poor devils out of mischief?

"The Poor Are Always With Us"

What is the achievement of England's National Government? The great landed classes still retain their wealth and property the social structure of England's polity still remains immemoriably unchanged: with her monarchy, her aristocracy, her bulwark of the middle-classes, England still stands four-square to all the winds that blow about her island home. That is the solid achievement of the National Government. The poor—My friends, did not Christ say: "The poor are always with us?"

England remains prosperous: her international credit stands, as ever, high, her internal trade is good, her overseas trade may show a slight unfavourable balance between her exports and imports but she can correct this weakness by an expansion in "invisible exports." Thanks mainly to the colossal rearmament programme the wheels of her heavy industries like iron and steel, shipbuilding and engineering are turning pretty fast.

And so, by and large, England is doing very well. "The poor are always with us" said Jesus Christ upon a certain occasion when someone misunderstanding the quality of a woman's love criticised the "waste" in this woman's gift to Jesus. The meaning of this remark was never meant to be twisted to imply a callousness about the poor, for Jesus' true attitude to the poor has been clarified for all time in these beautiful words: "Inasmuch as ye have done this thing even to the least of these ye have done it unto Me." Yet, surveying the scene of England's prosperity, reviewing the achievement of her National Government over the past seven years what do we find? We find that it is misleading to speak of England's prosperity because all the facts go to show that while the position of all classes has improved since the crisis of 1931 the position of the poor has deteriorated. Are not then the poor also England? It would seem not because, if we are to be precise instead of being vague, if we are to be honest instead of being hypocritical we must assume that the poor have no part in the improving economy of the nation.

Is England Prosperous?

Is England, then, prosperous as a whole? Let us put the question squarely. The answer must be: "not by any means." For the poor are no small part of this whole, the poor have had their part in England's evolution just as much as her other classes and if the position of these poor (inspite of unemployment statistics) is to-day relatively worse than it was seven years ago how can the National Government claim that England as a whole is prosperous to-day. It is the proud boast of England's Tory Government that England owes her present prosperity to Tory administration of the national finances, trade negotiations and contact with industry. But the actual fact is not that England is prosperous but that only the top strata of England are prosperous. Neither taxes nor the soaring food prices have affected the standard of living of the gentry. Only the workers and the petty classes have been affected. Yet we have the curious spectacle that at one end of the scale the £10,000 a year man grumbles of poverty(!) just as much as the 35 shillings a week agricultural labourer grumbles at the other end of the scale! So much is their "Standard of Living" the God of this once hardy breed! On all hands there is unanimity on one point namely, that on no account must the standard of living be lowered. Hence the same pitiful wail of the rich and the poor at two opposite poles of income! The only class who are not heard wailing and grumbling are the large class who have fallen into and remained now for so many years in the bottomless pit of unemployed misery and unemployable impecuniosity. They are left for the most part to wander in a wilderness or to remain segregated in the dumps to which they belong—the Special Areas, Black Areas and Slump.

Core Of English Life

"For twelve centuries the village community was the core of English life"..But times change. It would be difficult to-day to say with any certainty what is the core of modern English life. Certainly it is no longer the village community. I am inclined to think that to-day the core of English life is emphatically not in the place where a core should be. The core of all God's things is somewhere plumb in the centre of those things. The core of English life to-day is somewhere all awry—If this core to-day is with the company-directors and the big businessmen then it is somewhere at the top of society and it is not therefore surprising that society to-day has been thrown out of balance!

There is something profoundly tragic in the historic fall of England which we may glimpse to-day in her social, economic, national and political life. That great little country which rose to eminence steadily over twelve centuries, building up the unique institutions of her national greatness has come with the turn of this century into a weather of modernism in which her traditional soul seems to have fallen foul of her natural element. That seems to be her tragedy. Inherent in her island history are, shall we say, the special vintage of her qualities. But these historic qualities that went to make her greatness in history have to-day no value in the world-markets of international currency. From the village community and the village-unit to-day the core has passed to Lombard Street. If the men of the parish settled ploughing and harvest times, the men of Lombard Street to-day have very different business to settle. In adapting herself to modern times England has handed over her heritage in the keeping of her men of money who have bartered that heritage for a so-called National Government. As to how far this National Government has true regard for Justice, International Morality, Liberty and Conscience or Democracy may be gathered from their record of foreign policy and home policy over the past seven years. It makes a terrible record of opportunism. Proof of this is in the rapid permeation of the Fascist "ideology in the once unsullied English homes of liberty and social justice. And what shall be said for the once hallowed, thrice glorious Home of Democracy that to-day allows her men of money and her men of arms to help Franco with loans of gold and loads of munitions? And allows the titled and wealthy patriots of the City of London to provide loans and armaments to the Jew-baiting racial-maniacs of western and central Europe?

Fashion favours "4711"
"Matt-Creme" - the "4711" beauty cream and powder base. Imparts that distinguished matt complexion.
"4711" Cold Cream makes your skin supple and youthfully fresh.
"4711" Tosca Face Powder Petal-smooth and silky-fine. Delicately fragranced - in all shades.
4711
Matt-Creme
TRADE MARK
Cold Cream
TOSCA
3810

Changes In Indian Modes Of Dress

Due To Change Of Social Outlook

(By Miss KRISHNA A. GULVADI).

Women all over the world are noted for their partiality for dressing well, when they can afford it. Give the same dress materials to a man, he will make a mess of it, unless he is a milliner's expert. Give them to a woman she will create beauty out of it. Of course, this is a woman's point of view.

Nature, I think, made woman a good critic of beauty and good taste. She knows how to select what is sure to attract men and—to rouse the envy and jealousy of other women! If women did not seek to outshine other women and rouse their envy, there would be no competition in the selection of good dress. There would not be good selections either.

In India we used to select dress for its qualities for outward show of affluence while it was calculated to hide physical charms of woman as woman. I think in the West they still select dress to be able to display those charms as much as possible. Hence in India, women prefered till lately to have sarees fully covering their bodies down to their feet. In the West they have low-necked bodices and short skirts. Eastern Sarees have numbers of graceful folds that completely hide physical perfections as well as imperfections. Western dresses are in some cases so light and flimsy that for purposes of protection from cold weather or from the gaze of men these dresses might as well not have been worn. But then woman in the West, by sheer force of social exigencies, has to attract men and this she is able to do only by exposing her physical charms while professing to keep the decencies of society by clothing herself. And yet the climate of India being warm would have justified lighter clothing whereas in the West climate conditions should have compelled women to cover up their bodies with thicker clothing. This anomaly, is explained by different social conditions prevailing in the East and West.

In the East custom provides woman with a mate even before she is aware of the necessity of having one. Before she has fully developed her body, she finds herself the property of a husband chosen for her by her parents or guardians and she has thus no need to attract men from whom to select a proper mate. Hence the tendency was rather to avoid the gaze of men. In the West the social conditions make it imperative that woman should select a mate for herself after she grows up. Hence the necessity for woman to have dress that will draw male attention to her physical charms.

Changed Social Conditions

In India social conditions, however, are rapidly changing. Girls no longer need remain household drudges nor the playthings of their jealous husbands, necessitating the old time closeness in dress. With the postponement of marriageable age even among orthodox Hindus, girls now grow into womanhood and find the same necessity as in the West to attract the men's attention in order to select a proper husband. Thus in a single generation, Indian women have found the explanation for the anomaly of woman's dress in the West, and are adjusting their own dress modes accordingly.

Indian women, especially unmarried girls, are of late devoting more attention not merely to their dress but also to their toilette, but the revolution is so far mostly in dress. In spite of the efforts of patriots to popularise Khadi for a time the lighter fabrics in imitation of the West now find greater favour with unmarried girls. They have not yet taken to short skirts and bobbed hair and low necked bodices, it is true, at least not to such alarming extent as in the West or even as among Indian Christians and domiciled Europeans—but in the selection of the materials for the sarees and bodices Indian women now-a-days show marked preference for the lightest of materials. Gone are the old time Ilkul, Madura, Maheswari, Phullumpet and Coimbatore sarees with their thick folds and lasting qualities. Durability in cloth is now a mark of opprobrium. "How long are you to wear it, my dear?" True, where change and variety have to be displayed—durability is at a discount. Hence light fabrics, less costly that can be changed without regret, are the fashion of the day, both as giving more comfort on account of their less weight and as semi-transparent enough to display womanly charms which the new social conditions render imperative. Hence Georgettes of various colours are chosen with selected borders of silk and lace combined, all not necessarily Swadeshi. Or if Swadeshi is insisted on, then pure silks but of the lightest pattern are the order of the day among fashionable women whether Hindu, Parsi or Mahomedan. This new change in the dresses of India's women necessitated by the above change in the social condition has given a great set-back to Swadeshi and given an impetus to the sale of foreign cloth, of which Japan has been taking the greatest advantage, while England, firm in her old time belief in the unchanging nature of the East, is still marking time without adjusting herself to our social needs.

It is only the old time customs still observed at marriages and large social functions that compel Indian women to wear the heavier and costlier sarees of older patterns; but for every day life, Eve in India looks to Japan or Czecho-Slovakia to supply her newly awakened needs for lighter attire.

INDIAN OFFICER HIT AND KICKED

LONDON, March 3.

An incident during an exhibition dance at the Hammersmith Palais de Danse on February 16, 1936, had a sequel in an action for damages in the King's Bench Division yesterday.

Mr. Daljit Singh, whose home is in India, sued Hammersmith Palais, Ltd., of Brook Green-road, Hammersmith, for damages for assault, which was denied.

Mr. George Pollock, for plaintiff, said there were between 300 and 400 people at the dance. Mr. Singh was a small man, and followed the example of others and stood on a table to watch the dance.

An attendant named Moran, a powerfully-built man of 6ft. 2in. came up and pushed Mr. Singh off the table.

Later, Moran again struck and kicked him. Mr. Singh's nose was broken, his eyes were injured, and he had a cut on the forehead.

"PUSHED OFF THE TABLE."

Giving evidence, Mr. Singh said he was formerly an officer in the R.A.F. When he asked Moran why he had pushed him off the table, Moran said it was his duty, and he could do what he liked.

At the entrance later he asked Moran to go with him to the manager's office. Moran hit him in the face, and "every time I tried to get up he kicked me."

His wounds were dressed in the manager's office, and four stitches were put in a cut in his forehead at the West London Hospital.

Mr. Pollock: Have you tried flying since?—Yes, but I could not see as my eyes kept watering.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Jubilee Conference This Summer

The International Council of Women, which was founded in 1888, will, with much distinction, celebrate its jubilee at the conference to be held in Edinburgh from July 11 to 22, when delegates from the National Councils of Women in about 36 countries will be present, including Contessa Daisy de Robilant, president of the N.C.W., of Italy; Princesse Alexandrine Cantacuzene, president of the N.C.W. of Rumania; Mme Plaminkova, member of the Czecho-Slovakian Senate, and Frau Berta Pipin, the only woman member of the Latvian Parliament.

Baroness Pol Boel, who succeeded Lady Aberdeen as President of the I.C.W., is a Belgian. During the war she organised a secret line of communication between the men at the front and their families in Belgium. At the court martial which followed the discovery of this activity she conducted her own defence, refusing legal aid, and won the admiration of her German judges.

The delegates are internationally minded and at such a time peace is their first concern, so the agenda gives priority to the resolutions on peace sent in by five countries. The Austrian one wishes the members of the teaching profession to be given every facility to teach their pupils the broad outlines of economic principles and an idea of the interdependence of nations, such teaching to be made compulsory. The N.C.W. of France considers that the sanctity of treaties and of the various international engagements, based on the Covenant of the League, is the most effective safeguard of collective security, and appeals to Governments to do their utmost to restore confidence in the League.

The other resolutions come from Belgicm, the United States, and Great Britain. Traffic in women and children and child welfare are familiar subjects at these conferences, but the first of these international conferences would not have believed that in 1938 some of the most important resolutions would deal with the part that could be played by the cinema and by broadcasting in promoting international understanding and goodwill.—"Manchester Guardian."

Ladies End Delav

After years of experimentation and research Dr. Lessuor of Paris, France, has been successful in discovering an infallible remedy for menstrual delays. Makes your monthly course run smooth. Keeps your period regular. POSITIVELY ENDS MENSTRUAL DELAYS WITHIN 48 TO 72 HOURS. It is the only infallible natural method of practising family limitation without any artificial means. If NOVUM is taken four days before "MENSES" or within eight days after it has stopped, family limitation is assured. It is a high-grade ethical product with an open formula. Absolutely harmless. Exactly imitates nature. Recommended by Doctors and Nurses all round the world. Price per bottle of 21 capsules Rs. 12-8-0 (SUPER CONCENTRATED NOVUM, for immediate results in very obstinate cases of menstrual delays, often acts in a few minutes, per bottle of 90 pills Rs. 21). Postage and packing free.

Available from all Chemists and Druggists or from the Head Office. Highly informative literature and open formula of NOVUM and all our other products (OONIM, OONIM OIL, OONIM OINTMENT), sent free on request.

WARNING: Under no circumstances NOVUM must be used when there is the slightest suspicion of pregnancy, otherwise abortion will occur.

HERING & KENT

"REAY HOUSE"

OPP. LLOYDS BANK HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Sub-Agent: P. M. ZAVERI & Co., Princess St., Bombay).

IMPORTANT— Scientific medical advice and treatment on problems peculiar to women given FREE at our Clinics. 'Phone: 24297.

World News From Across The Seas

"NUMERICAL" BRITONS—POLITICS OF OIL—FROZEN CONGRATULATIONS—BIRKENHEAD COLLECTION — D'ANNUNZIO'S ODDITIES — ROOSEVELT AS AUTHOR — HOTEL KAISERHOF — SHAW THE VIRTUOSO—"EDEN WAS RIGHT

(By Our London Correspondent)

Here is an interesting list of names to be found in the current British Telephone Directory.

Mr. Ono	Mr. Six
Miss Two	Mr. Sevin
Miss Thres	Mr. Eates
Mr. Foures	Mr. Niner
Mr. Fivas	Mr. Ten

In addition we found a Mr. Eighteen. We are now in search of other numerical surnames in English telephone directory.

Oil And Armaments

In the "Petroleum Times" of February 26, there is an attempt to estimate the amount of petroleum that is consumed by the fighting forces of the more important military countries of the world.

According to this estimate the world's armed services consumed last year some 8,288,000 tons of petroleum and related products that is to say about 3.2 per cent of the 1937 world consumption.

The Navies of the world, according to this estimate, took about 6,034,000 tons. the Air Forces 1,402,000 tons, and the Armies 653,000 tons. How much of this was used by the British Empire?

The British Empire is at the head of the list with 21 per cent of the world's consumption for military purposes, with about 1,750,000 tons. Of this total the Empire navies used 1,509,000 tons, the air forces 197,000 tons, and and the armies 44,000 tons.

Now it is obvious that these estimates must be fairly rough, since figures like these have some military importance, and the countries concerned don't willingly reveal more than they can help. Nevertheless, certain conclusions can be drawn. It is clear, for instance, that the British Empire is not so weak in a military sense as the National Government of Britain would have us believe. Indeed, if its consumption of oil is any strength of military strength and it is a pretty good one, the British Empire leads the world.

And it is also clear that, when one considers what interests are most concerned in armaments programmes, the oil interests come pretty high up on the list.

Labourite Armed Truce

Few congratulatory messages can have been dispatched with less enthusiasm than a letter of commendation signed by Mr. H. H. Elvin, chairman of the British Trades Union Congress and Sir Walter Citrine, which has just been sent from Transport House.

It was addressed to Mr. Wal Hannington, the Communist leader, who is associated with a number of organisations that are anathema to Sir Walter Citrine. Mr. Hannington is a member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and had been tactless enough to enlist so many new members that he qualified for the Trades Union Congress recruiting award.

Transport House had no alternative but to send Mr. Hannington the usual stereotyped message of congratulation. It was presented to him by Mr. Fred Smith, Secretary of the A. E. Union himself a hard-hitting opponent of the Communists.

The ceremony was carried through with the amiability sometimes associated with an armed truce.

Strafford Papers

Lord Birkenhead, whose life of Strafford, appeared recently, was fortunate in having access to a number of private collections of historical manuscripts. The most notable for his purpose was Lord Fitzwilliam's archives at Wentworth Woodhouse, where the better part of the Strafford papers are preserved.

There he found many previously unpublished letters of Strafford's. The most poignant is written from the Tower in 1641, and proved to be his last letter to Lady Anne Wentworth, his 14-year-old daughter. Addressing her as "My dearest Nan," he says: "Ply your book and other learnings which will be of use unto you hereafter, and you shall see we will live happily and contentedly."

It was from "dearest Nan" that the Lady Anne Watson-Wentl worth was descended who, a century later, married a Lord Fitzwilliam.

Mr. "Chatty" Green

Leicestershire can usually be relied upon to manifest an individual reaction to any political crisis. It fell to a Guard Office to uphold the country's reputation in the recent Cabinet upheaval.

Coming down to breakfast on Sunday morning at a country house near Melton Mowbray he was greeted a little breathlessly by his hostess with the words, "He's resigned."

"What! Over those hunting caps?" replied the gallant officer.

"No, no, I mean Anthony Eden."

"Oh! Thank God; I thought you meant 'Chatty' Green."

For the benefit of those of your readers who know as little about hunting as the hero of this tale knew about politics, let us explain that Mr. "Chatty" Green is the Master of the Cottesmore; and that he had played a prominent part in the recent dispute over the question of feminine headgear in the hunting field.

Anecdotes Of D'Annunzio

In the last few years of his life D'Annunzio often spoke mysteriously to his friends of books which were not to be published until after his death.

According to the poet, he kept a number of unpublished works, including his autobiography and a Life of Eleonora Duse, locked away in his desk. There was always some doubt whether these works actually existed. If they are found eventually it is doubtful whether they will be passed by the censor for publication. Any memoirs of D'Annunzio may well contain references which the authorities might consider would imperil the interests of the State.

His last book contained a number of poems which were, after some discussion, passed by the State censor. They were, however, immediately confiscated, and put on the Index by the Vatican.

Gabriel D'Annunzio rarely, if ever, made us of the title "Principe de Montenevos," which he received after the war. But in his palace he introduced a court ceremonial which had to be strictly observed by visitors.

It was even stricter than that in the Royal Palace at Rome, and specially strict in the case of women. Few women met him in recent years. When he consented to see one, his servant presented her with a beautiful cloak of brocade which she had to wear when in his presence. She was permitted o keep the cloak as a souvenir.

Before the arrival of D'Annunzio in the reception-room, a footman presented the visitor with a rose on a silver tray. Refreshments were served on a tray which was pushed unobstrusively through a small side door so that the conversation need not be interrupted. D'Annunzio himself then acted the host and served his visitor. He had many privileges. One of them was that he was never to be given orders. and to-day we hear a story arising from that.

A Naval Exploit

D'Annunzio's naval exploits were commemorated by the section of a warship in the garden of his villa on Lake Garda.

On the other side of the lake lived a German, who had painted his garden wall blue. D'Annunzio disliked the colour and sent his butler across the lake with an ultimatum that the wall should be repainted. pink.

The German refused; and from his warship D'Annunzio threatened to shell the villa. The German retorted to calling in the police, who telephoned Rome. The official reply came at once; the wall was to be repainted pink—at the expense of the Government.

Roosevelt's Remuneration

Republicans in the United States are commenting unfavourably on President Roosevelt's latest break with White House precedent. He has just sold a series of 30 articles to a syndicate for newspaper publication.

They consist of matter taken from the first volume of his forthcoming history of the New Deal. No price has been announced, but, according to the Republican "Herald-Tribune" of New York, the President's remuneration will be upon a scale which is unmistakably based on the fact that the author is the President of the United States and that the subject is his administration of his great office.

According to the same newspaper Mr. Roosevelt's remuneration for the newspaper articles will be between £20,000 and £30,000. His salary as President is £15,000. That the President will give his receipts from authorship to charity is, in his political opponents' eyes, no excuse for what is described as "selling to the highest bidder his own accounting of his stewardship."

To the "Herald-Tribune" this is "so unprecedented and steep a descent for a President of the United States as to give the whole nation pause.'

Hitler's Headquarters

The Hotel Kaiserhof on the Wilhelm. Platz which Hitler made his Berlin headquarters before he came to power, has been bought by the German Government.

It is understood that eventually it will be used to house Herr Von Ribbentrop's personal organisation. This now includes sections dealing with colonial policy and measures against the Communist International. During the coming summer, however, the hotel will probably be occupied by Herr Hitler and the staff of the Reich Chancellery. They will stay there until the extension in the present Chancellery building on the other side of the Wilhelmplatz have been completed.

The company which owns the hotel has undertaken to build another first-class hotel. It will stand on the new triumphal road which is to be constructed between the Tempelhof aerodrome and the centre of the city. This an axis-conscious Berlin public has now named the "north-south axis."

Shaw On The "Cat"

Mr. Bernard Shaw's contribution to British newspaper to the "cat" controversy is the latest of the many occasions on which he has expressed his views on the subject of corporal punishment.

One of his maxims in "The Revolutionist's Handbook," published as an epilogue to "Man and Superman" in 1903 runs:

"If you strike a child take care that you strike it in anger, even at the risk of maiming it for life. A blow in cold blood neither can nor should be forgiven."

It is followed by:

"If you beat children for pleasure, avow your object frankly, and play the game according to the rules, as a fox-hunter does; and you will do comparatively little harm."

Another maxim, under the heading of Crime and Punishment, begins:

"The man who has graduated from the flogging block at Eton to the bench from which he sentences the garotter to be flogged . . . ."

This indicates that G. B. S. was as much the slave of his dialectical virtuosity 35 years ago as he is to-day.

"Eden Was Right"

The Oxford Union Society carried on Thursday March 3 by 121 votes to 69 the motion "that Mr. Eden was right".

One member described the

(Continued On Page 9.)

PULMOVIGOR

A PRESCRIBED REMEDY for WHOOPING COUGH, TUBERCULOSIS, PLEURISY, LARYNGITIS and All Throat and Lung Complaints.

Specially prescribed for Tenacious chest diseases. Radically effective and a wonderful restorative.

Bottle of 10 oz. Rs. 2-12-0.

Agents:—
MALGHAM Bros.
Bombay.

A GROUP PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE RECEPTION: On the left Prof. Foucher and on the right Mr. Rana are seen delivering their speeches.

PARIS UNIVERSITY HONOURS INDIAN PATRIOT'S MEMORY

Wife Of Late Pt. Shyamaji Krishnavarma Donates Two Million Francs For Scholarships

(From A Paris Correspondent.)

The rector of the Paris University and the Institute of Indian Civilisation have just given a reception to commemorate the memory of the late Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma and his wife and their generous gift to the Paris University. The guests of honour were Mr. Rana and Mr. Hesse and the Indian colony in Paris.

Professor Foucher in a brilliant and moving speech evoked the memory of Prof. Sylvain Levi who was for so many years at the head of Indian studies in France, and then proceeded to give a detailed account of Pandit Krishnavarma's life.

A brillant scholar of Sanskrit, Pandit Krishnavarma was also well versed in Latin, Greek and Modern Western thought. An ardent admirer of Herbert Spencer, he made a donation to the Oxford University, thanks to which up to this day prominent people come and deliver a lecture about Herbert Spencer every year.

Pandit Krishnavarma had a varied and brilliant career. When he was 20 years old he enroled in the Arya Samaj as a propagandist for social reform. Later on Prof. Monier Williams, who had been struck by his exceptional intelligence and ability, called him to Oxford, where he remained for some time as professor of Sanskrit and Indian Languages. He also qualified for the bar in London.

Returning to India he attempted to put his ideas of social reform into practice by accepting to act as the Diwan in a small State of the Bombay presidency. Three successive experiences of the same nature seem to have shattered his illusions. Disgusted by court intrigues, be left again for England in 1897.

There he created a society for Home-Rule in India. But, at this time, the very idea of it, which has become so familiar now-a-days, was considered seditious! Pandit Krishnavarma left London in 1907 to settle in Paris, and found there an atmosphere of freedom more in harmony with his own ideas. He loved France and its democratic institutions. His enthusiasm went so far as to translate the "Marseillaise" in Sanskrit.

In 1914, however, he left for Geneva, and it was there that he quietly ended his days.

Pandit Krishnavarma had also founded a paper, "The Indian Sociologist," as well as a center of residence for Indian Students in London.

His wife, Mrs. Bhanumati Krishnavarma, proved to be a most devoted collaborator. After her husband's death, she donated his Library to the Institute of Indian Civilization in Paris. She bought two rooms in the City Universitaire for Indian students, and also helped the Indian Students' Association.

She requested the executors of her will to give a sum of two million francs to the Paris University for creating scholarships for Indians. Mr. Rana, a long standing and devoted friend of the Indian Institute here, took an important part in making the necessary arrangements in view of this donation. Amidst cheers and applause the rector conferred to him the medal of the University. Mr. Rana expressed his thanks in a moving speech. A few other speeches followed. After which the guests were offered refreshments in the reception halls of the University.

Let us hope that the Krishnavarma Scholarships will bring many Indian Students to France and help to foster still greater friendship and closer cultural relations between our two countries.

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued From Page 8)

Prime Minister as "a Whitehall flounder which has risen and snatched eagerly and clumsily at the bait of the dictators".

On A German Farm

The latest Berlin story is of two inspectors who arrived one day on a small farm.

"What do you feed your chickens on?" they asked. When the farmer replied, "Corn," they said: "You are wasting the nation's substance. Pay 300 marks fine."

A fortnight later they appeared again and asked the same question. This time the answer was "I give them potato peelings." It again proved to be wrong.

"To do that," the farmer was told, "is to endanger the supply of German pork. The potato peelings are needed for the pigs—100 marks fine."

On the third occasion he was more cautious. "I do not feed them at all," he said. "They get a mark a day now in lieu of rations."

A Message From Count Grande

"Operator, will you get me 10 Downing Street, please?" "Can I speak to Mr. Chamberlain?" "No. I cannot give my name, but tell the Prime Minister that I have red hair and a message from Count Grandi."

"Oh, how do you do, Mr. Chamberlain. You can take it from me that Mussolini will do everything you ask him to. No doubt you can guess who I am. Good afternoon."

"If it is really as easy as that I must try ringing up 10 Downing Street myself", says 'Critic' in the "New Statesman and Nation." "Critic" adds "My hair is grey."

What They Say

From the "Observer": He and his friend Mr. Charles Emmott are among the tallest men in the House of Commons, and when to this fact are added good looks and a most charming manner it is hardly extraordinary that Mr. Lennox-Boyd should hold an old Liberal seat by a steadily increasing Conservative majority.

From the "Wembley Observer and Gazette": Dealing with incendiary bombs, Mr. Eddas said even a child could handle an incendiary bomb if it was told how to go about it. "If a scheme is put into operation and people are given proper instructions, there is no need why anyone should fear an air raid."

From a letter in the "News Chronicle": The idea of treating with Mussolini is preposterous. He is not a moral being at all. His wants cut right across our interests . . .

From the "Daily Mirror": Authorities, apparently have placed a ban on nude figures in artists' designs. Miss Sadie McLellan, a young artists of the Glasgow School of Art was commissioned to paint a stained glass window.

Exhibition authorities frowned because in her representation of the Birth of Venus the central figure was nude. So Miss McLellan has draped it in green.

My hands are now soft and lovely—

...thanks to DAGGETT & RAMSDELL *Perfect Hand Lotion*

Beautiful hands are so attractive . . . and easy to keep that way when you use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion. Use this delicately fragrant lotion faithfully night and morning . . . see how soft and smooth it makes your hands. If your hands have become rough and unattractive you will be delighted how quickly Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion will restore their charm. It also imparts a velvety softness to arms, shoulders, elbows and knees. See for yourself how attractive this delightful lotion will make your hands.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A USEFUL BOOK

"NAMA-NA TATOO" by Messrs. Kherlal G. Mashruwala and Jethalal Jiwanlal Gandhi published by Navjiwan Prakash and Mandir, Ahmedabad, Pages 452. Price Rs. 2/8.

This is the seventh publication by Gujarat Vidyapith Granthavali which deals in Gujarati with the principles of book-keeping and accountancy. The Gujarat Vidyapith has accepted book-keeping as a subject necessary to be taught, but there being no such publication in Gujarati, it was desired in 1929 that a book on this subject should be published and the work was entrusted to the present authors. A knowledge of book-keeping or accountancy is necessary for a villager as well as big business. There are some books describing Gujarati system of accountancy but there is no publication which deals with English system. Hence the present publication satisfies the long-standing need. The systems of drawing balance sheets and double entries are explained in full and the book will be found very useful for schools and colleges where Gujrati is the medium of teaching. The authors have taken great pains to see that all important aspects of the subject are dealt with in the book.

EINSTEIN, AND A NEW CAMBRIDGE SERIES

Professor Albert Einstein will shortly publish with the Cambridge University Press a new book for general readers entitled "The Evolution of Physics: The Growth of Ideas from the Early Concepts to Relativity and Quanta." His collaborator is Dr. L. Infeld. The book describes the history of classical and modern physics since Galileo and Newton; it is written to make comprehensible to the layman, by following again the natural stages of thought in history, the present position in physics. It does in fact lead up to Einstein's own account of the great discovery of relativity. It is not the less series and authoritative because it is addressed to those who are not physicists.

This important book, it is announced, is to be the first in a series. The Cambridge Library of Modern Science, planned by the Syndics of the University Press to bring before the world in general explanations by great scientists of the state of discovery and theory in science at the present day.

SECTARIAN CONVERSION

Can It Solve Problem Of Untouchability?

(BY: VIATOR).

"In the political situation that has now grown up in this country," Dr. Ambedkar continued, "there has grown the habit among the people of paying homage to only one political organisation, the Congress. On account of the deification of this one organisation, it has become difficult for other public men who desire to serve the country in their own way, to obtain a hearing, much less a respectful hearing. Many are hiding themselves. Others are on their way to join the Congress. And they are making this move not because they have faith in the Congress, but because they think that it would not be possible for them to have any "locus standi" without joining it."

In recalling this, certainly significant statement of Dr. Ambedkar's, Mr. V. S. Jadhav, who, in a brilliant pamphlet "Conversion of the Untouchables" examines critically practically every aspect of the Ambedkarean propaganda of sectarian conversion, states that the Doctor could not have given a more accurate and psychologically truthful description of the situation created amongst the masses of Mahars, Mangs, Chambhars and other Maratha sub-sections included in the so-called scheduled classes in the Maratha country. He says in effect:

The social workers (amongst us) who do not accept Dr. Ambedkar's views or his methods have either to remain silent or join his party. They join it not because they approve the programme of that party but because the party label impresses the ignorant and gains them an influential position in their settlement so that, it becomes difficult to discuss even freely questions of the untouchables' movement, let alone doing any independent work. . . The ignorant create a stampede in any activity launched by Dr. Ambedkar, the half-ignorant exploit his name and his movement and make a big noise and the educated youths take a position in the rear and establish their own influence.

A Powerful Pamphlet.

Mr. Jadhav deals thoroughly with the issue of sectarian conversion because, however false in itself as indeed he proves with the help of irrefutable evidence, it is bound up with the main issue of the present and future status of the 'untouchable' masses. He presents us with the background of the movement for mass conversion into Sikhism sponsored by Dr. Ambedkar and goes to the remotest history and development of a movement that, he maintains, sidetracks the real problem. So far as the present writer is aware, no purely objective and systematic study of the subject that was at the same time free from sectarian propaganda is in existence and although the pamphlet under notice is restricted in its length, it not merely contributes richly to the discussion of the essential situation but marks a surprising and admirable beginning in the neglected art of pamphleteering in the Marathi language.

False Escapism.

Although the pamphlet is concerned in exposing the false bases of the conversion 'stunt,' staged, as the author argues, by citing releyant statements made from time to time by the author of the movement himself and farther in showing up the futility and folly of a movement that lacks in the essential elements and forces of a vital ideology, it brings by giving us the correct historical perspective of the movement, a fresh clarity of thought and understanding of the real problem. The clever and well arranged documentation of the publication gives it the aspect of a scientific treatise and even when the criticism appears destructive, it is actually not merely stimulating but quite revealing. Mass conversion can under no circumstances, become an effective measure of escape from the position in which the 'depressed' classes find themselves: and Mr. Jadhav has no difficulty in proving what the well informed already know but which cannot be too often be reiterated, that is to say, that no religion or sectarian group is free from the kind of untouchability from which the 'untouchables' are advised to seek escape and that the sectarian rivalry merely seeks to exploit the 'untouchables' for political motives that are only too obvious.

Untouchables as Pawn.

The pamphlet sheds new light on the series of events, taking place mostly behind the scenes of party or political bargaining, that culminated finally in the choice of Sikhism as the religion in which the 'untouchables' should be herded—the cynicism of such a spectacle cannot but fill any decent-minded person with profound disgust. The role, incidentally, of some of the Hindu Sabha spokesmen who have taken a hand in the bargain—is also exposed to our view and one can easily see what actually lies behind their pretensions, protestations and exhibitionist solicitude for the "untouchables" Mr. Jadhav has demolished many illusions about the actual conditions of the "untouchables" by publishing facts gathered undoubtedly with an amount of well used labour and in doing this he has placed both his long-suffering people and the general public under a debt of gratitude. It is an act of service of the masses of his people and one, too, demanding great courage and integrity of character. For once, one feels, the truth is published—the truth about actual conditions of the so-called depressed classes and the mockery of using them as a bargaining-counter in the political inter-sectarian rivalries and ambitions.

*Asprishanchen Dharmantar by Mr. V. S. Jadhav, 327 Pitalwala Building, Poibavdi, Bombay. As. 2.

"PADMANI"

The March number of the "Padmani," a Gujarati monthly, edited by Mr. Jashwant Thakar, contains interesting articles dealing with woman's problems. Mr. Virsukh Pandya writes a story called 'Bhikhari' and Mr. Kanu Mehta has contributed 'Tap Raksha,' which are interesting.

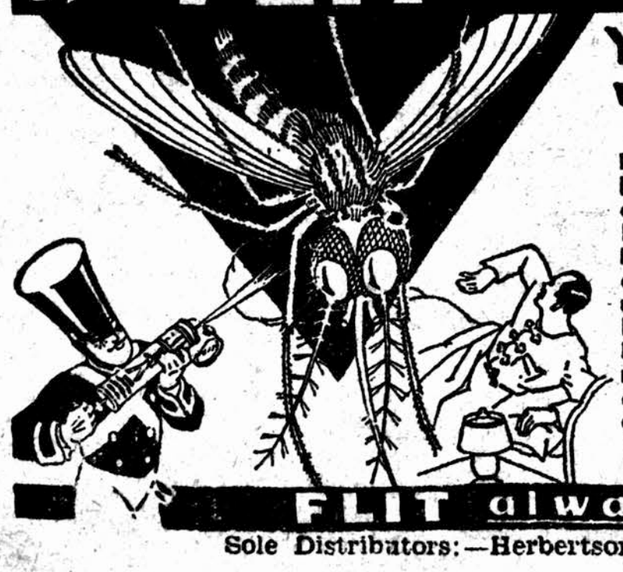
Use a toothpaste that merely cleans the teeth and you are guilty of neglect. Your gums also must have regular care. 4 out of 5 people over 40 suffer from Pyorrhea, a dreaded gum disease. Don't run this risk. Twice daily brush both teeth and gums with FORHAN'S. Forhan's alone brings you the benefits of Dr. Forhan's famous formula which acts to protect gums as well as clean teeth. Start using Forhan's today!

Forhan's
Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums
The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS
Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

Write for Free Sample to:
Muller Maclean & Co., Inc.
7T. Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

7F12

Spray FLIT—the deadly enemy of insects



You can't kill mosquitoes with inferior "insecticides"!

Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.

FLIT always KILLS!

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

GERMAN SCHOOLS FOR MOTHERS

Over A Million Women Receive Practical Instruction In Domestic And National Service

BY GRETE KLUENNER

(The writer of this article recently took a course in one of the Berlin "Schools for Mothers", so that she is able to discuss this subject from personal observation.)

At the present time there are 230 "Schools for Mothers" in Germany. Within the last three years, about 54,000 courses of instruction have been established, and no less than 1,140,000 German women have received the benefit of this instruction. When one speaks of a "school", it is generally associated with the necessity of passing examinations, and the idea of a "School for Mothers" may raise the picture of a lot of old gray-headed women bending over the tasks of the school room. But these schools are quite different. All that is taught is of the highest practical value to the mothers themselves, to their families and children, and to the community. The schools are located in modern buildings and have nothing of the dingy atmosphere sometimes associated with the old-fashioned schoolhouse.

Starting from the standpoint that the active co-operation of the women of the nation is necessary in order to uphold its spiritual ideals as well as to improve its material condition, the leader of the Reich Women's Organization, Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, developed in 1934 a comprehensive plan to establish these schools for mothers as a distinct part of the Reich Women's Organization, the first of these institutions was opened that same year, and today there are 230 of them throughout the country.

Subjects Taught

As to the plan of study, it may be said that this is a combination of practical instruction in the most simple household activities and education along more general lines. The subjects are divided into three main groups as follows:

1. Housekeeping; (cooking, sewing, washing and ironing).
2. Family Hygiene; (Care of infants, home nursing of the sick).
3. General Cultural Education; (The home and its relation to the nation; Folk tradition and customs).

It goes without saying that the above plan of study may be amended to suit the conditions of life in the locality where the school is situated. The instruction given to the mothers in a little mountain village differs from that which they receive in a large city, and the course of study in the schools located in sea-coast towns is somewhat different from that of an inland farming region. There are 3,000 trained teachers and instructors, of whom 1,000 are regularly employed as professionals, and the remainder give their services from time to time as volunteers. The teaching staffs include experienced women doctors, trained nurses, kindergarten teachers, and school teachers, all of whom take advanced courses at specially organized normal schools, such as those in Berlin, Bayreuth, etc.

Attendance at one of these "Schools of Mothers" is not compulsory, nor is a woman required to be a member of the National Socialist Party. The tuition fees are extremely small, and in many cases are remitted altogether. The classes in the various separate courses generally number from 20 to 25 students, who may choose whether they prefer to attend the morning, afternoon, or evening class. The lectures or recitations last two hours. All those who participate in these courses of instruction are taught how to keep a model home according to the most modern and approved standards, special emphasis being laid on utilizing domestic products rather than imported ones. At the close of each course, the students receive a certificate of attendance, which is now required to be submitted by women applying for positions in certain branches of occupation. From this it is clear that young women from the age of 18 years and over would do well to obtain such a certificate.

Itinerant Teachers

An important feature of the system of training and educating mothers is that it is not confined to cities and towns alone, as courses of instruction are also given in the most out-of-the-way villages, particularly along the frontiers. For this purpose there is a large group of itinerant teachers who make regular tours lasting a fort-night each from village to village, taking with them all the necessary school equipment.

In addition to these itinerant teachers and the regularly established schools in the cities and towns, there are the so-called boarding-schools where students are taken for a period of 4 to 6 weeks and receive a very thorough course of instruction in housekeeping of the greatest value to them in future life. The first of these schools were established in more or less inaccessible localities, where the women were unable to reach one of the regular schools, and so lacked the opportunity for improving their knowledge. For such women, the "home" school, conveniently nearby, has been of great benefit to many hundreds of women and girls. These boarding or "home" schools are to be found in the Rhoen, in Saxony, and in Oldenburg.

There are also boarding-schools known as "bride" schools, for young women who are engaged to be married to men in the military or other government field service. The course lasts 6 weeks, and in addition to instruction in housekeeping, the students receive regular gymnastic training and lessons in physical culture.

According to all reports the "School for Mother" plan has been a great success throughout. During the last three years about 1,140,000 women have received instruction. Schools and teaching staffs are constantly being increased and enlarged, so that a much larger number of students is to be anticipated in the next year or so. (I.R.I.B.)

THE BERLIN PLANETARIUM

Centuries Of Astronomical History Seen In A Minute

(By HEINRICH MILTNER)

Not many weeks ago a party of foreign visitors to Berlin went to inspect the Berlin Planetarium near the Zoological Gardens. It so happened that on the day of their visit it was raining and the sky was overhung with grey clouds, but the ceiling of the dome of the Planetarium presented a picture of the starry heavens in all their brightness. The likeness was so realistic that one visitor said in all seriousness, "Just look! We can see the stars in the sky through the clouds!"

Other visitors, coming from the Southern Hem'sphere, were heard to remark, "Even in Australia, we have never seen the "Southern Cross" more clearly or more beautiful.'

A Marvellous Mechanism

Is this an "imitation' sky, or one pointed on the ceiling of the Planetarium? By no means. What we see depicted above our heads is neither an artificial drawing nor a "trick" picture, but a true photographic representation of the heavens taken at night and including every part of the world. Astronomical photographs made by the leading observatories have been specially prepared and adjusted by means of a special instrument to coincide with an actual graphic chart of the astral heavens. The Planetarium, built by the Zeiss Works, goes even further, for the most complicated astronomical calculations have been, so to speak, reduced to terms of optical science, so that by merely pressing a button, we are able to see the constellations of stars as they will be in the year 2000!

Human beings seem hardly more than so many dwarfs in the presence of this marvellous apparatus, which cannot be duplicated even if a model of it could be obtained. It has a weight of over three tons, and is mounted under the dome of the immense building in a room which can seat from 600 to 700 people. The "sky" is 15 metres above the heads of the audience, and has a diameter of over 25 metres. This "sky", to be sure, is made of linen screen, but with the aid of the Zeiss telescopic instrument it gives a wonderful and almost fantastic picture of the cosmic universe as represented by the heavens filled with innumerable stars and planets.

When the great hall is darkened, and then suddenly the "sky" is ablaze with stars, the observer feels himself transported from earth to the boundless realm of the heavenly universe. Sun, Moon, and stars are lighted up by the 104 big lenses which the giant machine contains. Near the lecturer's platform is a switchboard with hundreds of electric buttons. By pressing these buttons, one after the other, the whole procession of starry constellation are thrown upon the great screen which forms the ceiling under the dome. The changes which occur during a 24-hour period in the firmament of the heavens are here made during the course of a few minutes. It is possible, if desired, to show all the constellations of an astronomic year in the brief space of seven seconds. By using another switch, the heavens can be displayed as they will appear 12,000 years from now.

Seven quietly humming motors operate this wonderful mechanism. One of these is so arranged that in the space of four minutes the changes which take place in the earth's course on its axis in 26,000 years, can be shown. Still other constellations appear on the horizon, and the sun makes his way through the zodiac. The lecturer can point out the various stars, etc., with the aid of "fingers" of light which he controls with a separate electric switch.

A Vision O "The Southern Cross"

The Southern Hemisphere heavens can also be displayed from this remarkable Berlin Planetarium, the astronomical reproductions being the work of famous astronomers. The beautiful "Southern Cross," can be seen, or the sky as it appears at night in New York, or other parts of the world.

For those who have attended the lectures and seen the astronomical heavens as artificially shown in the dome of the Planetarium, so as to be theoretically familiar with the stars and their constellations, it will be of great advantage to take a practical course of study at the State Observatorry situated in Berlin-Treptow. This observatory is a regular city institution and has only recently been enlarged and improved as to its equipment. The thing that makes it well worth visiting is the fact that it is there for the benefit of everyone, the layman as well as the scientist or astronomer. Every modern device for studying the heavens is here available for general use practically without charge, among other things, one of the largest telescopes in the world. A staff of trained scientific men are placed at the service of the public for purposes of instruction and assistance, while there is also a fine astronomical library, as well as lecture rooms and laboratories for experiments. It will very soon be evident to the lay visitor that the astronomer is by no means some sort of recluse who is immersed in obscure problems of astrology, but on the contrary is a scientist who furnishes much that is of utmost practical importance in daily life. For instance, were it not for the science of astronomy, our calendar would be "out of gear", the changes of season would be undefined, and even the hours of each day and night could not be correctly calculated. And how could the navigator of a vessel get along without a chart of the heavens?

It is to serve all these purposes that the Treptow Observatory has been established,—not only to be an aid to science, but to give to everyone the opportunity to study the heavens at first hand, and instead of being a mere "star-gazer," to acquaint himself with the fundamental principles of astronomy in a more practical way than simply reading books on the subject.

Dr. B. N. DESAI
L. M. & S.
CURES
HYDROCELE
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST,
(Vadifalia, SURAT)
WITHOUT OPERATION
Radically, in 15 minutes Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel), Crawford Market. For Booklet of details and Certificates, send 4 As. stamps.

OUR SHORT STORY

MUSICAL PETER MARRIES

By M. J. C.

"Look here, Peter, it is time you get married".

"But uncle—".

"I do not want any contradictions. O late you have always been contradicting me in any view that I express. Instead of finding you in agreement with it, you express something diametrically opposed to it. It is becoming a habit with you".

"But uncle, what I mean to say is this: I do not wish to contradict you, I wish certainly to marry, but matrimony is far away from my thoughts at present".

Mr. Wells grunted; it was his usual way of showing displeasure or disappointment.

Mr. Wells was the guardian of Peter, Wells, whose father died when Peter was in his infancy.

Peter's father was in good circumstances, having made a lot of money in the Stock Exchange he died in affluence, leaving the whole bulk of his fortune to Peter, his sole son and heir.

On Mr. Wells then was entrusted the education and up-bringing of his brother's son. Mr. Wells was able to give his nephew a very liberal education and brought him up as best as his own means, which were ample, as well as those of his father could allow.

Peter as he grew into a boy showed a marked inclination for music. His whole heart and soul was bound up in music, really it was his sole and grand passion in life. He had little time for anything else. All the books that he read had a direct relation to music, he had gone through the biographies of all great muscians: Beethoven, Chopin, Mobart, Mendolsohn and the rest of them.

His uncle, too, was pleased with his nephew's bent of mind. The flattered and cherished his nephew's love of music, spared neither money nor pains to give him the best education or training in music. He put him in the hands of eminent and recognised musicians of the time and soon Peter, under their guidance, turned out to be a skilful and promising musician. He could play the piano and violin to perfection even at a tender age; at seventeen he composed a remarkable piece of music which was acknowledged by very competent judges to be of a very high order with the added remark that coming from such a young person it could not but be the forerunner of other compositions that might take rank with the best compositions of the old masters.

His education was certainly one-sided but that was no draw-back to a young man who decidedly showed a predilection for music—it was what you may call in modern jargon "technical" but it had its useful purpose, for it was but a gratification of his bent of mind.

So here was Peter at the age of twenty-one, a musical prodigy, in the very forefront of modern musicians. No uncle was ever prouder of nephew than was Mr. Bayne Wells; he had no children of his own, so he lavished all his affection and care on his nephew.

It was this affection that finally prompted him to see to the welfare of Peter, his future state of life.

Peter Wells was soaked in music, nay, so obssessed was he that as has been said, he had little time for anything else, so in order to help him his kind uncle just threw in a suggestion about his marrying.

"Peter, you are unlike other young men in same circumstances; others have to struggle in life, save a little money and then think of marriage, but with you it is different. Your father was blessed with a good fortune, he has left you a good sum; I as your guardian have done my part and there is nothing left to me but to see you settled down in life with a good partner. No other care and anxiety have I, except this marriage of yours and sooner you give your attention to it, the better it is both for me as well as for you".

This was a poser for Peter; here was some serious matter for reflection—the choice of a partner. Hitherto his sole occupation had been either fiddling or vamping on the piano. Peter was by no means a touch-me-not sort of youngman, he was certainly handsome of pleasing manners and behaviour, but you know the sort of type who have a mania for anything. Peter's mania was music and besides being musical, he was far more whimsical. The girls were attracted towards him, why should they not? Was he not handsome, and was he not, above all, heir to a large fortune? But he had no time for them, neither the inclination. There is a saying that when one passion is in, another is out. Poor Peter his uncle's suggestion was a real poser for him.

That night Peter gave his thoughts to the question, he briefly ran over in his mind the names of several girls of his acquaintance, who might be eligible for him. First came Sally Brown, a sprightly girl with fair hair and blue eyes, but she was not musical, that mattered much to Peter and she was scored out. Next came Phyl's Vaughan she was very pretty, accommodating and charming, but what did she know of music?—nothing, beyond changing pins and winding the gramophone, she knew nothing of music. She, too, was scored and so on many others.

The next morning Peter came down to breakfast in a very uncertain mood; he eyed his uncle archly, he, too, seemed to be in an uncertain mood, each divined the others thoughts and breakfast went on without any conversation.

After breakfast it was the elder gentleman who first spoke.

"It is time, Peter, you got more sociable. It is to a certain extent my fault that I have kept you out of society, but it is certainly not late to take your plunge. You see I am going to give a party on our lawn next Tuesday. Accommodate yourself to your guests, chat with the girls and so on, you know what I mean. I am going to cut out music altogether, no violin, solos and all that".

At Tuesday's party there were many present especially young ladies carefully selected by Peter's uncle. Women as a rule have more intuition than men, they readily guessed the meaning of Mr. Wells' latest manouvre and the girls tried to gain the affections of the musical Peter. Peter was affable towards them and moved about amidst them very much like a dashing hero. If Mr. Wells had entertained any thought that Peter was bestowing any particular favour on any of the girls present there, he was mistaken; for the truth is that Peter knew them all—they, not one of them, had a soul for music and that was a very serious disqualification for Mrs. Peter Wells to be.

His uncle was no simpleton, he had sufficient penetration to see that Peter was unmoved by anyone. He knew full well that persons of the temperament and cost of mind like Peter—a highly idealistic youth adored abstractions in preference to realities. Mr. Wells immediately set about a plan to catch and help over the matrimonial difficulty.

In the neighbouring town lived Mr. Doyle, a second cousin to Mr. Wells. He had a lovely daughter of about eighteen years of age, sweet and charming beyong description. Mr. Wells had seen her often and more than once he had in mind that this girl mught do for Peter. He wrote to Mr. Doyle to let him have a photo of his daughter; Mr. Doyle in quick time sent him one, for he was a man on the look-out for opportunities.

It was an exceedingly fine photograph of a young lady in full bloom of her beauty. There was a quality about the photo that was unmistakable. Mr. Wells knew full well what effect that beautiful photo of an unknown girl would have on his highly imaginative nephew. The abstraction would appeal to his idealism and then it would be easy to confront him with the reality. "Well, Peter, said his uncle in the evening when he returned home, "what have you got to say with regard ly beautiful. But in the name of have never seen anyone so divine-up beautiful. But in the name of Heaven who is she and where is she living? There is a certain grace and sweetness about the way in which she is holding the mandolin, the fingers of the right hand are on the strings, a moment more and then there will be divine melody, ethireal music".

"She is the daughter of Mr. Doyle, a second cousin of mine, and therefore related to you in some degree. I shall invite them here for a couple of days, then you can see her and decide about it". Mr. Wells smiled, he succeeded at last.

The next week Mr. Doyle and his charming daughter were the guests of the Wells for a couple of days. Peter made her acquaintance and it was easy to transfer his love of the photo to the living and breathing person.

It was settled between the two—the parent and the guardian—and an engagement took place. It must not be supposed that the mutual affections of the couple were not consulted. The elders merely satisfied the consent of the happy couple. The marriage took place in a short time and the uncle left to take up residence in some quarter of the city.

For some time all went well. Peter was pleased to have such a charming wife. One day after supper Peter felt inclined for music. He played the piano for about half an hour. His wife was charmed, never had she heard music so exquisite, she was thrilled.

"Let us have a duet", said he. "I'll go and fetch the mandoline". And he ran up the stairs to fetch it. He came down with the mandoline and handed it to his wife, who took it up showing signs of uneasiness and astonishment. "But I can't play the manodline, Peter why do you give it to me?"

"What!....you can't play?"

"Of course not, I know nothing of music". "Why?, what?, but your photograph..." He watched his young wife. There she stood beautiful, charming but very much astonished and very much shy and disappointed that she could not gratify her husband's request".

At last Peter found words: "In the photograph you hold a mandoline". "Oh! yes. When we went to the photographer's studio, the man just to give me a certain pose requested me to hold a mandoline. That is all. I don't know to play it".

Poor Peter was undeceived! But he was not much disappointed. His charming wire—for whom he had a genuine love—made up in all other respects.

Peter met his uncle one day and the truth was out.

"Well, I never told you that she knows music. She held a mandoline at the time she was photographed, you jumped at the conclusion that she could play it".

After a silence the uncle spoke again.

"I tell you Peter, teach her music". That I will", replied Peter.

(THE END)

LEAD KINDLY TO LIGHT!

Thousands upon thousands and millions upon millions marriages have been wrecked on this rock of sex-ignorance.

WHAT IS YOUR CHOICE?

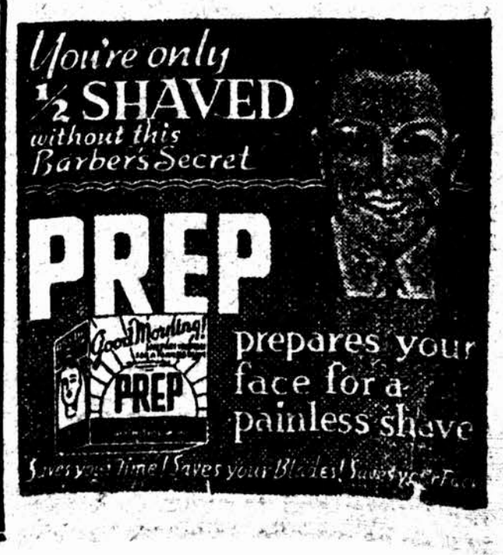
Do you want to gamble and ruin your life or you want to have sensible enlightenment? If you want the light. Here it is. The most astounding treatise revealing the mysteries of sex-life. It teaches you different technique of love-embrace, and makes you the master of your retentive powers, and lastly, it brings BIRTH-CONTROL under your sway—by Nature.

This daring treatise containing original 24 illustrations of positions (Assans) is for the first time permitted to be released for adult circulation only. Only bona fide married people can have this private course directly from us on remittance of Rs. 2, either by M.O. or P.O.

THE BIRTH-CONTROL CLINIC (India)

Opp: G. P. O.—P. O. BOX 492.

BOMBAY 1. 'Phone: 23499.



Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

OUT OF THE MORASS OF INDIAN CRICKET!

(By J. C. MAITRA)

One more cricket season has passed away, leaving Indian Cricket in a more chaotic condition than ever before. When the last season began, we had hopes that the vicious atmosphere which had enveloped the Indian cricket world for some time, would soon disappear and bright sun-shine would prevail again. Unfortunately, our hopes were dashed to the ground ere long and Indian cricket experienced a severe set-back in oll directions. It is not my desire to rake up the dirt with a view to intensify the bitterness of feelings which prevail everywhere. I only wish that the mistakes which were committed in the past, should not be repeated in the future and Indian cricket should be placed on a sound and systemotic basis for its quick and unempeded growth.

PUT YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER

The first duty of those who are in charge of our cricket affairs at present is to set their own house in order. There are so many serious problems facing them to-day that they cannot afford to sit with folded hands and dream idle dreams. Nor can they speculate on grandiose schemes—hoping things to settle for themselves. They have got to take stock of the situation and find out ways and means to remedy the evils that exist in Indian cricket to-day. From what I notice on the surface I feel that things are again being done in a most haphazard manner by those who are entrusted with the destiny of the game in this country. As far as I am aware, nothing has yet been done to stabilise the two most vital tournaments of India, namely, the Inter-Provincial and the Inter-University Competitions. On the other hand the Board of Control is again thinking of doing what has stunted their growth so long

EVILS OF FOREIGN VISITS

I am now referring to the invitation which, I understand, has been extended to the Gloucestershire County to send a team to India next cold weather. It is an admitted fact that the visits of foreign teams every now and then upset the programmes of the All-India Tournaments. I do not at all mean that it will always do so and, therefore, foreign visits should be avoided altogether. But I do maintain that until the Board of Control has set these two events on a firm and permanent footing, the foreign visits would only sound their deathknell. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that these tournaments should be allowed to settle down before any other foreign team is invited to this country.

AN EXPLODED THEORY

It has been repeated from the authoritative quarters time and again that these foreign visits play the provincial associations handsomely. If the latter husband their resources properly, they can easily meet the deficits entailed by the Inter-Provincial Tournament. I am not, however, so sanguine about the profits from the foreign visits. If this were a fact, we would not have seen so many associations—even those who had the good fortune of staging the "Test" matches—crying off from the Tournament for financial reasons! To all appearances, it is an exploded theory and the sooner it is buried for practical purposes the better. I have just been reminded that the Bombay Cricket Association replenished their exchequer well out of the proceeds of the second "Test" match. But that is an exception. When we are considering India as a whole, the exception should not be taken as the rule.

INTERNAL CRISIS

The Cricket Club of India invited Lord Tennyson's team with the hope of reaping a rich harvest. But the results belied their expectations. I do not know what ground they have got now for bringing out another mediocre team next winter. Anyhow this move must be resisted, if the C.C.I. as well as Indian cricket is to be saved.

Apart from the question of arranging the programme for the next season, the Board of Control has to face the internal crisis within itself and solve it in a statesmanlike manner. Successive Presidents have found it impossible to remain in office. The only silver lining in the cloudy sky is the rumour that Dr. Subbaroyan—that able administrator and sportsman—will be appointed the next President of the Board of Control. With such a man at its helm of affairs, this body ought to become more stable and businesslike.

THE PENTANGULAR AGAIN!

Before the Board of Control has set its house in order, the Bombay Pentangular Committee has come out with its fixtures for the next season. It appears as follows:—

Parsis v. Europeans—November 23, 24 and 25.

Hindus v. The Rest—November 26, 27 and 28.

Muslims v. Parsis or Europeans—November 29 and 30 and December 1.

Final—December 3, 4, 5 and 6.

From the above, it should not be taken for granted that the differences between the Hindus and the other communities over the allocation of seats in the Brabourne Stadium have been patched up. Efforts are being made to find out a solution. Given good-will on both sides, it should not take long to end the debacle which is doing a lot of harm to Bombay's cricket. One thing is however clear from it that Bombay is not prepared to give up the communal form of cricket yet.

THE STADIUM DISPUTE

As for the question of allocation of seats in the Stadium, I understand the C.C.I. now finds itself in a very difficult situation. After giving away most of its valuable seats at a nominal price to the Bombay Cricket Association and the various Gymkhanas, it realises that the cream of the Stadium has gone out of its hands. The seats that have remained with it cannot be easily disposed of and even then they will bring it small profits. If the present allocation is to stand, it will be impossible for the C.C.I. to meet its own obligations. Consequently it will have to be altered to save its own skin. It is more than likely the C.C.I. will cancel the present arrangement and allot the various Gymkhanas and Clubs the number of seats required by them on each occasion.

REASONABLE SOLUTION

It is suggested that in such a case the C.C.I. should bear all the expenses of Tournaments like the Pentangular and the final matches of the Ranji Trophy and the Rohinton Baria Cup. This is an admirable proposal. The Gymkhanas will have nothing to grumble about. While they will be left to put up their own teams for the Pentangular Tournament they will not have to pay the expenses of the players of the matches. It will, of course, be open to them to sell their seats at their own price which would leave them a reasonable profit. And the surplus which will accrue to the C.C.I. will enable them to foster an Inter-Provincial and Inter-University Tournaments. I hope this proposal will be accepted by all.

THE RANJI TROPHY

Now I have a suggestion to make about the successful running of the two All-India Championships. As regards the Ranji Trophy, I would suggest that it should be played off before the Pentangular Tournament, if the final matches are to be staged in Bombay. I am convinced—and there are many experienced cricketers, who agree with me—that the Inter-Provincial matches are not likeip to create any enthusiasm in this city if they are played after the Pentangular for the simple reason Bombay's cricket-fans have their fill during this festival. They must, therefore, be finished before the climax is reached. To suit this Tournament if it be necessary to shift the dates of the Pentangular to January, it must be done. I have no doubt Bombay will support the Pentangular whether it is played in November, December or January. It is purely a psychological question. If the rest of India wants Bombay's help in this respect, they must also fall in line with her. Because I am making the above suggestion, it must not be supposed that I have given up my pet scheme for the Zone Quadrangular. I am as much in its favour to-day as ever before. But I see that further education of public opinion is necessary before it will receive unequivivocal support in all quarters.

Mrs. Mona Hensman, M.B.E., M.L.C., of Madras, has been invited to Canada as one of the Vice-President of the World's Council of the Y.W.C.A. and to tour the Continent, Great Britain, and U. S. A. as its representative.

INTER-UNIVERSITY TOURNEY

As for the Inter-University Tournament, the best thing would be to hand over its management to an Inter-University Board. Like its elder sister; this Tournament also has been hopelessly mismanaged by the headquarters. There has been grouse everywhere and de Mello has received little praise for his worthy efforts to place India's cricket on a sound footing. The reason for this denunciation is that he took too much burden on his shoulders. There is an imperative and urgent need for decentralisation of power and division of labour.

In this respect the provincial representatives need to be wide-awake. Unfortunately too many associations have been created, without proper financial backing to bolster up the weak-kneed policy of the officials of the Board of Control. In their own interest as much as the interest of Indian cricket the weaker one must be amalgamated with their neighbours. They may separate again when they are in a position to stand on their own legs. Let us hope again that our cricket gods would listen to the advice of mere mortals for the benefit of Indian cricket as a whole

Bihar Tenancy Amendment Act

PATNA, March 18.

According to a notification issued by the Bihar Government, the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Act, 1937, which embodies several important measures of relief to the tenantry, has come into force from March 10.

Amended rules in connection with the working of the new Act have also been framed and published by Government in a gazette —United Press.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTER... O... ...arKWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted.—Young girl, any caste, studied up to Matric or Inter Sc., to work in a Chemical Laboratory. Apply Box 9992, "Bombay Chronicle".

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

Mahim, 221, Cadell Road, ground floor, Darcy Cottage, five rooms, garage, servants quarters in compound Modern conveniences. (9979)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (9802)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Rejuvenation Confidential Treatment, safe, guaranteed, permanent cure, get young while there is still time. Plans free. Write Bose Homjee Hall. 88. Mazagaon Road, Bomb... 979

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University Sialkot City. (9790)

328. AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted organisers for guaranteed debentures on Rs. 300. Mitson, Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (8185)

Wanted Stockists for Bombay Presidency for our high class hosiery goods: Sun Knitting Mills, 109, College St., Calcutta. (9971)

PLOTS FOR SALE.

Whole Excellent extension site for leasing or sale even in plots, at Jogeshwari, suitable for Factories; Godowns; Buffalows Stables; with good frontage to the Main Road near Railway Station for further particularr apply Box No. 9970. ...mbay Chronicle".

G. Ward Election Meeting Conducted Constitutionally

Secretary Denies Press Report And Says I. S. Patel Did Not Vote 34 Times

Mr. G. J. Patel, Secretary of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, writes:—

Certain incorrect and unfounded allegations are made in some papers against the Chairman of meeting. It is also contended that wrong procedure was adopted with regard to the proceedings of the adjourned annual General meeting of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee held on the 6th instant in Vanmali Hall, Dadar

The meeting, though an adjourned meeting, was really speaking the continuation of the last meeting and it was thought that there could be no objection to the Chairman of the last meeting presiding over the said meeting. After some questions and answers the meeting proceeded peacefully. A suggestion was made that all the names of the candidates should be written on the blackboard. Accordingly the names of all the 55 candidates were written on the blackboard in the order in which they were proposed in the last meeting. Thereafter another suggestion was made to re-arrange the names in the alphabetical order but the Chairmran Mr. B. J. Mhatre ruled that it was not necessary as either the names should be put to vote as proposed or in the reverse order. The names of the candidates as proposed were then put to vote and not that the names of the official group were put first as is sought to be contended by the critics.

In this connection it will be interesting to note that Mr. N. M. Menon whose name was 54th in the list was also elected in the said meeting.

The first name of Sjt. Sitlaprasad was then put to vote and a large number of members present raised their hands in favour of Sjt. Sitlaprasad. At this stage one Mr. Varaskar while the votes were being counted began to make a speech at the top of his voice with the object of wrecking the meeting. The Chairman asked him to desist from doing so but Mr. Varaskar persisted in his attempt as above and hence there was disturbance for some time. Sjt. I. S. Patel and other prominent members attempted to restore order and succeeded in doing so.

After calm was restored in the meeting some of the members who had deliberately come with the purpose aforesaid left the meeting. The meeting thereafter proceeded peacefully and orderly. It is ridiculous to suggest that a responsible member like Mr. I. S. Patel would vote 34 times. Is it suggested thereby that Mr. I. S. Patel had more than 25 candidates to support?

It is also sought to be contended that only 100 to 150 members were present after some of the members left the Hall but it is not correct as the candidate who stood first got 280 votes not to speak of members who may not have voted for him.

AROUND THE COURTS

Driver Fined Along With Owner For Plying 'Unfit' Horse

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Much inconvenience and loss could have been spared to me if I was told straight off that I would have to face a case in the Police Court. I was made to dance from place to place the whole of the day. I could have neither a drink nor a meal for over twelve hours and the horse which was alleged to be injured was not at all attended to for over eight hours."

Thus declared Abdul Karim Abdul Hayat, a hack victoria driver, in his written statement before the Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Esplanade, on Friday morning, when Rao Bahadur Ramaswami and Dr. Khambatta constituted the Court.

The victoria driver and its owner were charged with having employed and plied an unfit horse for hire. A large number of victoria owners and drivers, headed by Mr. H. I. Jamaluddin, Secretary of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association, watched the proceedings.

"MERELY SWELLING"

Both the accused were defended by Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate. A fine of Rs. 2 each was imposed on the accused. They were also ordered to foot a bill of Rs. 2 for "entertaining" the horse at the Bhuleshwar Pinjrapole.

Mr. Joachim Alva on behalf of the accused, submitted that the horse was neither lame nor injured. There was a mere swelling which no one normally and even reasonably could notice.

Sergeant Middleton, of the Railway Police, continued Counsel, need not have detained the driver the whole day and made him as well as the owner dance to and from the Victoria Terminus several times. The swelling could not have been perceived during the early hours of the morning, when the horse was taken out for hire and by no stretch of imagination could the swelling be described as grave.

The Court, however, convicted and find the accused as stated.

His Ninth Conviction

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An one-eyed old offender was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on being found guilty on a charge of theft.

Babu Bale Powar, the accused, admitted his guilt and also eight previous convictions

A woman was going along Cathedral Road with a baby on her shoulder on February 23, when the accused came from behind and snatched away a gold ornament from the child's neck. The accused then began to rn along the road at breakneck speed. A hue and cry was raised and the accused was arrested by a police constable

The accused, when questioned, denied all knowledge but the truth was out when the stolen ornament came out of the accused's mouth

Sir Walter Womersley, Assistant Postmater General, in a speech at Lincoln described the Post Office as a large business concern with an annual turnover of £1,000,000,000. It was not merely a Government Department but a vast organisation which functioned on business lines and which managed to retain human outlook in carrying on its services.

WELL-KNOWN CITY SOLICITOR DEAD

Mr. J. K. Dadachanji, Chief Partner Of Messrs. Edglow-Gulabchand Wadia

Mr. Jehangir Kershaspji Dadachanji, chief partner of Messrs. Edglow-Gulabchand Wadia, Solicitors died on Thursday last at the age of 61 years.

The late Mr. Dadachanji was the son of Mr. Kershap Rustom Dadachanji, a former Dewan of Baroda.

Mr. J. K. Dadachanji was educated at Baroda, Navsari and Bombay. In 1895 he passed his B.A. with Honours from St. Xavier's College and was awarded the Ellis Scholarship, the Cobden Club Medal, the Narayan Vasudeo Scholarship; the James Taylor Prize and the Wordsworth Prize. He took his degree in law in 1898. He then signed as an articled clerk in the firm of Messrs. Cragie Leach and Owen, Solicitors. After passing the solicitor's examination in 1900, he joined Messrs. Edglow-Gulabchand Wadia as an assistant and became a partner the same year

INCINERATOR TURNS GARBAGE INTO ELECTRICITY

Garbage and refuse are converted into electricity in the largest incinerator in the world, now in service in New York City. After garbage trucks have piled up the refuse, giant metal jaws grab huge loads of the material, run along overhead tracks, and dump it into a concrete trough at the mouth of the incinerator.

A trapdoor is then opened to let the material fall down into the incinerator furnace. The burning refuse produces heat to create steam, which in turn drives a set of turbines for the generation of electric power. Before the completion of the incinerator power plant, garbage collected in New York City was piled into scows and towed out by tugs to be dumped into the Atlantic Ocean.

"Chronicle" Jubilee Supplement

Lawyers Through The Centuries

They Have Served As The Champions Of Liberty

(By S. G. VELINKER, Esquire.

When I accepted the invitation of the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" who had done me the honour of asking me to write an article on the "Position and Development of the Profession of Law" for its Silver Jubilee number, I did not quite realise the magnitude of the task I had undertaken. The subject is so vast that one does not know where to begin. The beginnings of law must have been contemporaneous with the earliest dawn of civilization. There could have been no profession of law until laws had been enacted and this could not have happened in the different parts of the world at the same time. The process of enacting laws, whoever was the law giver or law maker, and whatever was the source from which the most ancient laws are supposed to have emanated,—whether divine or human—must have taken place according to the progress of civilization. Unless the law emanated from God as is the belief in many religions in the world in its very earliest stages it must have been unwritten customary law, "deposited" as Sir Henry Maine puts it in his work on ancient law "with the recollection of a privileged oligarchy." The epochs of periods of "Codes" came very much later. In the "Manu Samhita" which must have been compiled thousands of years ago, one finds an efficient working Hindu Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure and evidence, for the administration of justice by the King in person assisted by Brahmins and Ministers versed in law. There is no trace whatever to be found here of the existence of the profession of law by a class of persons for gain. The Brahmin found the rules of law and the existing usages in the "Shastras" (sacred books) which they studied. When ordinary people learnt to read and write, one comes to the stage of the "Codes." At this stage, we find laws engraved on tablets and promulgated to the people, which postulates that the people were able to read them. These laws represented the existing usages and customs in that country.

Cicero's Eloquence

Oratory and eloquence have always been considered as one of the equipments of a successful lawyer who mostly always also is a politician. The eloquence of Greece culminated in Demosthenes and that of Rome in Cicero. Cicero was born about 106 B.C. and it is said of him that he acquired very high fame in the law courts of Rome. He is supposed to have been the embodiment of eloquence. Born of noble birth he became a zealous student of philosophy and jurisprudence and acquired a profound knowledge of the law. In the special introduction to the orations of Cicero in the "World's Great Classic Series" Dr. Ohly, Ph.D. says about him "content to conquer in triumphs won by talent, he often pleaded causes without remuneration." This would suggest, that Cicero was a professional jurist.

It is not possible to assign the exact period or epoch when the profession of law for gain began to be practised in the different countries of the world. In a recent review in the "Times of India" dated 21st January, 1938, on the Laws of Ancient. Persia translated by Mr. Bulsara it was stated that these laws although so ancient showed a striking tone of modernity in dealing with such questions as contempt of court, wills, trusts, registration of documents, etc. The evidence of "Matikan" shows that the Sassananian laws and codes referred to lawyers and that even ladies discussed law and put forward legal problems in the time of Khushrau Parvez

In early Mahomedan times, long before the advent of the British in India the system of administering justice was that the "Kazi" was the judge and he was assisted in discharging his duties by "Fatwas" (opinion) given by certainly "jurisconsults" called "Muftis" according to which the "Kazi" had to decide. It would appear therefore that there was no profession of law and no legal advocacy, it being left to the sagacity and learning and discrimination of the "Kazi" as to which of two conflicting opinions he should follow. Persumably these "Muftis" in course of time developed into a body of professional lawyers These "Fatwas" remind one of the "Responsa Prudentium" of the Roman times.

Two Classes

As this article will be principally read by Indians whom alone it will interest the most, I have confined my remarks in what follows on the position and development of law to Great Britain and India whose destinies have been so closely intertwined.

In England there are and have been for centuries two distinct and separate classes of persons who practise law. There are: (1) the Barristers and (2) the Solicitors or Attorneys-at-Law. Among the Barristers some of the senior ones are appointed Kings Counsel and are then said to have "taken silk". They wear a silk gown while the others wear a stuff gown. There is also a class of persons known as Notaries Public, usually Solicitors who are authorised to perform certain duties such as noting and protesting bills of exchange, etc. The dual system has always prevailed in England and now prevails in India in Calcutta and Bombay only. Under this system a Barrister cannot appear on the original side of the High Court without being instructed by an Attorney or Solicitor. On the Appellated Side he has to be instructed by an advocate. (A. S.) Barrister cannot sue for the recovery of his fees. For there he has to look to the Solicitor or the advocate. (A.S.) instructing him and not to his lay client. This is based on the tradition that a Barrister does not work for a remuneration but for a mere honorarium. Every Barrister's stuff gown has an apendage at the back which is said to be a relic of the tradition that that was the pocket in which a grateful client secretly deposited the evidence of his gratitude. These days have long passed away now and every Barrister insists, and has to insist according to the rules on having his feels marked on the brief, delivered.

MR. S. G. VELINKER

In Scotland there is a Faculty of Advocates, the members of which have the same privileges as English Barristers in England and in India. Barristers of Northern Ireland have also the same privileges in India as English Barristers

History Of Barristers

In reviewing the history of Barristers in England it will be enough to start with the 12th and the 13th centuries when it definitely appears that there were schools of law in the City of London under the control of the Clergy who alone in these days were able to read and write and were scholars. A decree made by Henry III prohibited the holding of any schools of law in the City of London. This resulted in the legal seminaries conducted by the Clergy being disbanded. A Papal bull also forbade the Clergy from teaching law.

On the establishment of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster Hall, a colony of lawyers settled down there and a group of hostels or seminaries sprang up for the education of law students outside the city walls. In the course of the 14th century a body of the men of law who came from Holborn divided themselves into the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple. Another group of lawyers set up the Society of Lincoln's Inn and yet another of Gray's Inn. In course of time these Inns became famous for teaching law and it was Sir William Blackstone who named them "Our Judicial University." Besides these Inns there were some inferior Inns known

(Continued on Page 16)

"Chronicle" Jubilee Number

TO BE PUBLISHED TO-MORROW

The "Bombay Chronicle" has just completed twenty-five years of its existence. To celebrate its Silver Jubilee a special Jubilee Number will be issued to-morrow (Naoroz Day). To-day we publish a few articles received for the Jubilee Number but which, we regret, cannot be included in it owing to lack of space.

The Number will contain messages of appreciation and congratulations from Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandi Jawaharlal Nehru and other prominent leaders as well as leading journalists, besides contributions on a rich variety of subjects. It will be profusely illustrated.

PRICE: ANNAS EIGHT

The Newspaper As An Agency Of Adult Education

(BY CLIFFORD MANSHARDT)

"If all mankind minus one, were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind." (Mill "Liberty," 1859).

"If the history of civilization has any lesson to teach it is this: there is one supreme condition of mental and moral progress which it is completely within the power of man himself to secure, and that is perfect liberty of thought and discussion. The establishment of this liberty may be considered the most valuable achievement of modern civilization, and as a condition of social progress it should be deemed fundamental." (Bury, "History of Freedom of Thought", 1913).

One of the major functions of adult education, when it rises above the level of literacy education, is to stimulate thought, for in any democratic country it is not only essential that men participate in Government, but that they participate intelligently.

In a dictator State, where the Press is under rigid supervision, the newspapers print what they are told, and the popular mind is moulded accordingly. Napoleon stated the case for this type of censorship long ago, when he said, "The printing office is an arsenal which must not be within the reach of everybody. It is very important for me that only those be allowed to print, who have the confidence of the Government. A man who addresses the public in print, is like a man who speaks in an assembly and certainly no one can dispute the sovereign's right to prevent the first comer from haranguing the public." The situation in various countries to-day is not far removed from the condition described by Dr. Liebknecht as existing in Germany at the outbreak of the last World War. "Every man," he said, "was isolated with his own thoughts or else he was drowned in the flooding ideas of the war. From the moment the censorship shut down there was no more exchanging of ideas. Every thinking man in Germany became a mental prisoner."

The best way to liberate the mind is to allow it free access to ideas. The general tendency in a democracy is for the mass of people to be ruled more by their feelings than by facts. But the actual survival of democracy is dependent upon the ability of its citizenry to determine what are the facts, and to suspend judgment until the facts are established.

The tendency of the average newspaper reader is to be-

(Continued on Page 18)

LAWYERS THROUGH THE CENTURIES

(Continued from Page 15)

as "Inns of Chancery." Ivach Inner of Court had two or more Inns of Chancery attached to it as a sort of preparatory colleges and sent Readers and Barristers to them to instruct the students. Deserving students from them were taken into the Inns of Court. Till about fifty years ago a member of an Inn of Court on becoming a Sergeant had to go to a Sergeant's Inn for the Sergeants had the exclusive right of practising in the Court of Common Pleas. So far as the English Bar is concerned Sergeants have been abolished and their Inns dissolved. Each Inn of Court is an autonomous body governed by the Benchers. When the Benchers assemble in a meeting they are called a "Parliament" in the Inner and Middle Temple, a "Council" in Lincoln's Inn and a "Pension" in Gray's Inn. Legal education is the principal care of the Benchers of each Inn. In the old times one of the methods of imparting legal education was by holding "Moots" and "Bolts." In the "Bolts" outer Barristers argued cases propounded by the inner Barristers. "Moots" were held after supper in the Hall. A difficult case would be put by an outer Barrister and argued by a Reader or a Bencher. This method is no longer in vogue, which in my opinion is regrettable. "Moots" are most useful in giving practical training not only in law but also in the cultivation of the habit of exactitude of thought and the art of advocacy. When the late Sir Lawrence Jenkins came to Bombay as Chief Justice "Moots" in the High Court for the pleaders were held. I had the honour of taking part in one of them and attending others, and I gratefully acknowledge the benefit I derived from them in my later practice.

The four Inns of Court are not corporations. They are voluntary societies subject to the control of the Judges and the ancient and usual way of redress is by appeal to the Judges. They stand on a footing of equality and no precedence or priority is either claimed or conceded to one over the other.

Legal Education

Legal education is imparted by a Council of Legal Education in which the four Inns are represented and its regulations are accepted by all the four Inns for the admission of students and the calling of Barristers. Each student has to eat six dinners in his own Inn or Temple each term and there are four terms in one year. The ordinary course is one of three years but students passing with honours get a remission of two terms. Four examinations are held in each year. If a student passes his final examination and has kept the requisite number of terms he is called in due course to the Bar. After his call he has to sign the roll of Barristers of the High Court of Justice in the King's Bench Division. On returning to India he has to apply to be enrolled in a High Court of his own choice by making an application to the Judges. Since the establishment of Bar Councils this application is first sent to the Bar Council concerned to ascertain if they have any objection to his enrolment and if no such objection is made he is duly enrolled. Since 1st October 1912 the High Court of Bombay requires that a person wishing to be enrolled as a Barrister must have read for at least one year in the chambers of a barrister of more than seven years standing practising in England or of the same standing practising on the Original Side of the High Court and approved by the Judges. No person is entitled to practice as of right unless his name is entered in the roll of advocates maintained under the Indians Bar Councils Act 1926. Certain advocates of ten years standing are admitted by the Bombay High Court as advocates entitled to practise on the Original Side without passing an examination. An outstanding instance of this was the late Right Honourable Sir Dinshaw Mulla, who sat in the Privy Council.

Indian Advocates

Dealing with advocates entitled to practise on the Appellate Side and in the subordinate courts. I shall give a short historical sketch of the institution of Pleaders or Vakils as they used to be called before the advent of the Bar Councils Act. So far back as 111 years ago or to be precise on 1st January 1827 Regulation II of 1827 was passed in the Bombay Presidency by which Indians were authorised to practise as Pleaders for parties in judicial proceedings if they were duly qualified and obtained a Sanad. The retaining fee of a pleader was eight annas and he was liable to be fined 500 rupees if he acted for the other party after receiving a retainer. He was liable to be suspended or dismissed if he was accused of a criminal offence. In course of time most of Regulation II of 1827 was repealed and so also most of the Acts dealing with Pleaders enacted in 1846 and 1853.

Reform Of System

In the year 1920 Bombay Act 17 of 1920 was passed to consolidate and amend the law relating to pleaders. There were two classes of pleaders namely High Court pleaders and District Court pleaders. The High Court used to examine candidates for the office of District Court pleaders but that examination has been discontinued now and the avenue of admission now in passing LL.B. examination of the Bombay University or the Advocates' examination held by the Bar Council. It is little known but interesting that the High Court is empowered under the Pleaders' Act to make a rule requiring that a pleader shall be a member of and submit to the rules of a Bar Association, wherever one exists.

For admission to the LL.B. examination of the Bombay University the candidate has to be a graduate in Arts or science whereas for admission to the Advocates' examination held by the Bar Council he has to be a matriculate of the Bombay University or must have passed an examination which the Bombay University considers to be equivalent to its matriculation examination.

In the year 1935 the question of reforming the system of legal education in this Presidency and of improving the condition of admission to the profession seems to have engaged the attention of the Chief Justice of Bombay. A small committee representative of the High Court, the University of Bombay and the Bar Council was appointed to examine the question. It seems that a full-time law college is now in contemplation. The question of imparting practical training to the students of law is also under consideration. If and when this scheme becomes a "fait accompli" and is worked, it is to be hoped that it will produce a more capable class of advocates. The question still remains if such advocates will find enough work to earn a living according to the ethics and traditions of the profession. At present everywhere in India the Bar is an over-crowded profession and even competent men have to struggle for their bare existence. It is undoubtedly good to produce more competent advocates but it would be better if something was done for them to get on better in life. No remedy can be suggested which can be applied speedily. It strikes me that one remedy is to close the door wholly or partially to new entrants. Reviewing the output of the legal manufactury in this Presidency during the last five years I find that 2,191 LL.B.'s passed out through the portals of the University and were admitted, or at least a large majority of them were admitted as advocates. The output of the Advocates' examination of the Bar Council started in 1929, is not so large but is considerable. The supply at present, therefore, far exceeds the demand. In my opinion, after three years from now admission of advocates should be restricted to a number, which each individual High Court considers it proper to admit to recruit the Bar. This may appear to be a hardship at first sight but the result is bound to be beneficial in the long run. The inexorable law of supply and demand would be observed and there will be enough capable and competent advocates to supply the needs of the country, who would be earning enough to maintain the honour and traditions of the profession.

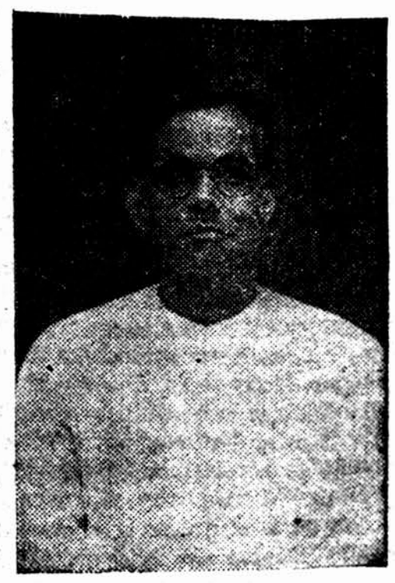
And now I must conclude. With the advance of civilization and the increasing complexity of the problems of society, the Science of Law has been developing rapidly and the profession of Law has become more scientific and exacting.

The ultimate aim and object of all good laws is to promote the Welfare of Society. It is and has been the pride and the privilege of the profession of law to initiate such laws, to uphold them and help in their proper administration. The profession is the strongest champion of the liberty of the subject. It is and has been its noble duty to uphold it without fear or favour. Every member of it has done so for centuries in Great Britain in the past and his Indian colleague has emulated him in that respect in India. The procession of law is the bulwark of liberty and may it ever remain so.

"Not A Profession But Fever In The Soul"!

The Role Of Journalism In Modern India

(By S. P. Thiaga Rajan)



MR. S. P. THIAGA RAJAN

To any Indian journalist, it is a rare honour to be asked to contribute to the Silver Jubilee Number of the "Bombay Chronicle." Twenty-five years may be a small span in the life of a nation, but it fills a great space in the life of an individual. And in the peculiar conditions under which Indian journalists have had to work 25 years are, indeed, an age. To have survived these years must be counted glory to any newspaper. And what a newspaper! My own active journalistic life began a few years after the birth of the "Chronicle"; and its life and growth exemplify in marked degree the difficulties the newspaper Press of India had to contend against, and the marvellous improvement in the technique of Indian newspapers and the advance in the public position of the journalist himself.

It was in the years immediately previous to the much-boomed Declaration of 1917 that the "Chronicle" was ushered into existence by a great Indian Liberal, whose fame grows more impressive with time. There is no need for me to recapitulate here what I have said elsewhere on the traits that marked off Sir Pherozeshah Mehta from the ordinary run of Indian Liberals. It was an era when the newspaper Press had just emerged from the purificatory penances of the Minto-Morley regime. With the expanding national consciousness, the Press from now on, began to assume a tone and adopted a standard of admeasurement of social and political values that have marked it off from the Press of the previous era.

Services Of The Press

Doubtless, the inauguration of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was turning-point in the history and growth of Indian journalism. National policies were formulated and national efforts were directed to great and glorious ends. In an unprecedented manner. Yet, it could not be said that the Press had the solid support of the intelligentsia or the masses behind it. The introduction of the Reforms of 1893 did little to enhance the status of the Press: while its technique and news service bore on their face the badge of the nation's poverty. Then came in the fullness of time the heavy hand of that masterful Viceroy, Curzon and the still heavier hand of the Benthamite Liberal, who was our Secretary of State for an eventful space. Then the Indian Press literally touched the apogee of its greatness and glory. It is impossible even now to look back upon that era, without marvelling on the kind of men the profession attracted, who day in and day out, educating the public to a full realisation of their rights wrongly withheld, in spite of the lukewarm support from the highly tutored classes that were in politics, such as it was in those days, manfully fought for the greatest cause that can be conceived, the enlargement of the bounds of liberty. Because, in those days, the idea of Independence as the national goal, had not yet dawned on the leading minds Our politics were of the timid variety, appealing to England to be true to herself, and all that kind of swadustish patriotism. It was the Press then that performed the functions of the latter day Congress; and it was the Press, therefore, that attracted the more ardent nationalist workers, as there were abundant examples in every Province to show.

With the advent of Montague and the milk-and-water Liberalism he imported in the British-Indian administration, the canalisation of our public life by trying not without some measure of success and to create a party of "King's Friends," a severer trial awaited the Press. It had to draw swords on ancient comrades in the struggle for freedom. The Press had far outstripped the political leaders, which had always been the case till the rise to commanding power in our counsels of Mahatmaji. The thundering sentences of the Morley-Minto Epoch had given way to the subtler persecution or forfeiture, enhanced securities and sentences of imprisonment in addition. In spite of these the Indian Press has nobly fulfilled the anticipations of its early progenitors, who were all impenitent idealists.

It is a trite saying that every country gets the kind of Press it deserves. And that truth in this country is further qualified by the accepted fact that the Government, the example set by the European Press, with its vastly greater resources and the reading public, each exert their own influence on the Press.

There has always been consequently in view of our relations with the Government a certain inevitability about the Press taking as if by instinct an attitude of hostility to the Government. Yet, it is a sign of the evolution which the Press is undergoing that it is much less true now that Indian newspapers refuse to say anything good of the Government. The unfortunate posture of our politics and the hard facts of our economic and financial situation must bear the blame for this. I rather incline to the view that the cumulative effect of this sorry state of things that we have not yet been able wholly to get over, has been to prevent the Indian Press from making its mark as a wide social and moral force. The fates and the British Government seem determined to prevent our fulfilling what ought to be our normal function as the greatest of extra-mural agencies for the education of the public. Whether we like it or not, political journalism is being forced on us; and it reflects untold credit on the chief exponents of opinion that in spite of it all, the Indian newspapers to-day reflect in much greater degree than was the case twenty, even ten years ago, the many-sidedness of our life and culture and thus pave the way for a real rebirth of the Nation.

In this great and glorious work the "Chronicle" has ever been the first in the field. I only do not refer to incidents in its career or the leading men behind it, because I have already referred to it in a book of mine not long before since published, and because even journalists are human, though Government might think otherwise, and I do not want to embarrass friends.

It is not only in the extraordinary bravery with which the Press has faced persecution that the last twenty-five years have been remarkable. They have been noteworthy also in the marked improvement on the technical side of production. Here, it gladdens a Madras heart to note that the "Hindu" has pride of place. But in every case where production has not leapt up to the latest improve ments, the fault may directly be traced to Government and secondarily, to the poverty of the country. On the side of the Government, the draconian severity of its laws, with all apologies to Draco for libelling him, renders impossible any large outlay on machinery. The policy that keeps the people illiterate and poor also prevents the attainment of those large circulation of the West which take our breath away to hear. These disadvantages have not entirely prevented the Press from forging ahead, in the matter of improving its technique. As regards news, the Press to-day has advanced quite a long way, indeed, from my early days when the premier nationalist newspaper in a Presidency town was content to splash "Telegrams" on its chief news page. And the way in which the Press has broken the cribbed, cabinned and confined outlook of a subject race is seen in the increasing space devoted to foreign news, though naturally the emphasis is on the reconstructional aspect of such news, or the exposure of the methods of capitalistic Imperialism.

The service of journalism has also in more recent years attracted a great deal of high talent, some of it educated abroad. It is not, as the initiated know, a profession so much as a fever in the soul. The new journalist in the land is quietly conscious of the dignity of his vocation, and yields to no one in his pride in the profession and devotion to its ideals. In this wholesome process, again, the "Bombay Chronicle" must claim a greater share of credit than any other single newspaper in the country. The days are dawning on us when Indian journalism is sure to make far greater demands on its votaries and their devotion to truth and freedom. For sometimes the hardest battles for freedom and individual liberty have to be fought for against our own men, entrenched in authority. The "Bombay Chronicle" has shown that in such a battle it will not let the country down: so also have shown some notable journals in other parts of the country.

So to end these rambling reflections. A survey of 25 years of progress and development shows that the virtues of the Indian Press are its own: its supposed shortcomings and frailties, where they do not arise from native poverty, are by way of reaction to the dominant journalistic and political caste in the country. Subject to these limitations, the Indian Press today stands at a higher level than it did 25 years ago, and can challenge comparison with the Press of any country both in the number of able and important men it has produced and in its unswerving adherence to Truth and Righteousness. Greater glory cannot be that of any other profession. Time and financial ease will cure the defects mentioned, of which no one is more conscious than the Press.

Save Us From Half Truths & Make-Beliefs

A Plea For A More Realistic Attitude Towards Politics

(By Sumant Mehta)

There is a well-known saying to the effect that a people (or a nation) get the Government which they deserve. This is perfectly true. It is another way of saying that "vox populi" is "vox Dei," the voice of the people is the voice of God. The quality and type of the Government evolved depends upon the ideology and the concerted action of the people. In a smaller way there is a saying that a people get the sanitation which they deserve. The people who spit everywhere and defalcate anywhere, surely cannot get a high type of sanitation. What is very necessary is the awakening of the popular conscience in matters sanitary or governmental.

I wish to point out that the people get the leaders of the type that they deserve. If millions of people believe that a Raja has got divinity in him, you cannot stamp out Raja-worship and the Rajadom in a very short time. I knew of a young college student who started keeping long hair. He called at my house during my absence. With regard to this visit another young friend who was also an undergraduate informed me that the "Maharaj" had called. I said: "Which Maharaj?" and then on inquiry I found out my young friend was referring to the long-haired variety as Maharaja.

I said: "But he is not a Maharaja, he is just a college student like you."

Any person in Geru-coloured (saffron), cloth, however saintly or satanic he may be, is another person in India to be worshipped. Even if an outlaw were to appear in a saffron robe, I am sure, he would receive the fat of the land and deep homage from practically every one in the Indian villages.

Our rural population is extremely gullible, and accepts everyone at his face-value. That is how Mahatmas are made by themselves, and the leaders nominate themselves as leaders. I was once travelling on foot from one village to another and met a Mahatma (a Sanyasi) on the way. I had a long talk with him. He was not much better than an illiterate person, but he possessed the stock-in-trade philosophy of a Sanyasin. When we reached the village I put up at the Village Chora (rest house) whereas the Sadhu went to the local temple. In a few minutes I heard the attendant or Chela of the Sanyasin telling people how learned and saintly the master was asking them to have his "darshan." That was his job, because before nightfall he had to secure square meals for two hungry people. Well, he got them.

The vast majority of our people hold the learned people in such awe that they are prepared to accept anything that the learned say as gospel truth. The saffron colour denotes saintliness, and the shortness of the dhoti denotes political leadership, shorter the dhoti, the higher the leadership. This is a fact, I am not trying to be cynical, in fact, I wear a short dhoti myself.

Crores of people actually believed that we could get 'Swaraj' in one year. If a realist were to tell them that even if the conditions were fulfilled you couldn't get 'Swaraj' in that way the people would not believe him, perhaps, they might stone him. If the poor realist were to say that supposing by miracle 'Swaraj' was to be had in one year in that fashion, you could not retain it, I am sure he would be labelled as an unbeliever, a man wanting in faith, an evil doubter. These gullible people were told that you could get 'Swaraj' by spinning indeed that the 'Swaraj' was dependent upon cotton thread. They spun and hoped. To-day there are many leaders even who have parted from their 'Charkha.' However they see the sign of the 'Charkha' on the National Flag and feel happy and contented.

Age Of Make-Beliefs

Truly this is an age of make-beliefs. We have been fed on half-truths and now we have acquired a habit for no other food except make-beliefs and half-truths.

There is for example a half-truth which says that the minorities should not worry about their future, we shall settle everything when the 'Swaraj' is gained. Who will settle everything? How do the minorities develop during this transitional period? We make ourselves believe that we have settled the problem and pretend to make others believe that. In fact, we have done nothing of the sort.

With a view to removing the untouchability of about 6 crores of people we called them "Harijans." In the seven lakhs of Indian villages the people misnamed "Harijans" continue to be treated much worse than dogs. But we have applied the unction to our conscience and feel satisfied with ourselves, and with the world.

The Congress demagogue tells us that the 562 Indian Princes will cease to trouble as soon as we have attained 'Swaraj'. This is another half-truth. How do they cease to trouble is a question which does not worry the demagogue at all. His reply would be "because Mahatma Gandhi says so."

"The Zamindar and the employer of labour will become a trustee and spend the money not on himself but on those who require the necessities of life" says the dispenser of half-truths and make-beliefs. "How?" asks the wretched unbeliever. "By the magic of Ahimsa" replies the Chhota Mahatma.

This is how we are trying to solve the difficult problems of our country.

We are treated to this mental diet because we deserve nothing better. We are afraid to speak out. We do not know how to speak the bitter truth; and our leaders do not encourage us to speak the whole truth.

I have heard discussions about the Wardha scheme of education and I have heard such modifications that absolutely nothing remains of Gandhi's ideas, and what little does remain is not Gandhi's own. But no one, almost no one has the guts to say that as enunciated by Gandhi it is an impossible scheme. It reminds me that years ago the Mahatma prepared a booklet for young children (Bal-pothi) but fortunately it never was published.

The holding of the Congress in a village is a stunt, very theatrical, but very expensive. I hope it wouldn't be objected to if I said that it is a criminal waste of money, I say criminal because the advantages would have been available even if the Congress had met in Calcutta or Bombay. The villagers crowd to the Congress because there is an awakening amongst the villagers not because the Congress met at Faizpur. These rural populations would go to any distance in order to get some substantial relief. Instances of their marches in huge numbers in the various Provinces need not be mentioned to prove this statement.

It is not very pleasant to write these bitter truths, but it is necessary. What the country wants is a clear-cut ideology and a very clear definition of our objective. Had our objective been clearly explained, people and some papers, would not have prattled about our having attained 'Swaraj' when we accepted offices. Let us have the courage and the honesty to tell the people that our fight is still a very long one, that the struggle will be very fierce, and that the Delhi of our 'Swaraj' is still very far off.

THE NEWSPAPER AS AN AGENCY OF ADULT EDUCATION

(Continued from page 16)

lieve that which he sees in print. "I saw it in the paper," is sufficient verification of the item's authenticity. But what paper did he see it in? For newspapers differ in their point of view. One paper is the determined supporter of the 'status quo.' The editorial policy of another is determined by its business office, and reflects the opinion of its leading advertisers. Another paper is noted for its liberalism or even for its radicalism. Now it is obvious that the same item of news will not be treated the same in all of these papers. What is the truth?

The "Bomay Chronicle" has exercised a most important function over a period of years in presenting a point of view different from that found in the Anglo-Indian Press. A thinking reader may disagree with the "Chronicle" in certain points, just as he would disagree with certain opinions expressed in other journals. But a newspaper which challenges, and compels men to think, is performing a most important educative function.

Raw Materials Of Education

A further function of the newspaper as an educational agency is to provide the raw materials of education. On the pages of the newspaper one may find, not only domestic and foreign news, but scientific materials, articles dealing with industry and commerce, as well as literary material of no mean merit. If one complains that the cultural level of the newspaper is low, one must remember that the cultural level of a newspaper dare not be too much above the level of its readers. The newspaper has a value as an agency of adult education for the very reason that it speaks the language which the man in the street understands.

Time was when men aspired to, and some almost acquired, encyclopaedic knowledge. Thus Herbert Spencer was recognized to be an authority in philosophy, geology, biology, psychology, anthropology, education and political science. But today the sum total of human knowledge is increasing so rapidly that it is impossible for any single individual to keep up with it. The newspaper, in reporting significant new discoveries, is a most valuable agency for enlarging our horizons and whetting our interest for a further study of those developments which seem most significant.

Charles A. Beard has well pointed out that "one of the many reasons why men and women have such a bitter struggle for a livelihood, even under the most favourable conditions, is their ignorance of modern society and its opportunities, and their lack of training in the fundamentals of any calling whatever....The very first to suffer from unemployment are generally those who have never had a basic education in anything. Their outlook is likely to be narrow, their contacts with diversified opportunities few, and their elasticity hardened into commonplace habits of life and industry. It is in this relation that adult education, broadly conceived, can render perhaps its most distinctive services. It cannot solve the problem of unemployment, technological or otherwise; but it has a function to discharge in our progressive society where new knowledge pours from laboratories, studies, and workshops with bewildering rapidity, offering new powers and opportunities while altering historic occupations. That function is to make continuously available to all inquisitive adults a realistic knowledge of what is going on in the world—the kind of knowledge that furnishes a shield and a sword in the struggle for existence."

Though Mr. Beard does not say so, it is my own opinion that the newspaper can be one of the most effective elements in this process.

Two Contradictory Forces

In a society as diversified as our Indian society, the newspaper has both the responsibility and the privilege of helping men to see local and communal problems in their wider perspective. Two contradictory forces operate in every society—the necessity of conformity to certain habits and customs and the necessity for discontent and dissatisfaction with such habits and customs as delay progress. The newspaper can preach conformity, or it can preach revolt. Ideally, it will strike that balance which will best serve the nation. Conformity to those things which are essential to national unity. Revolt against those things which hinder national development. The wisdom with which the newspaper meets this problem is the measure of its effectiveness as an agency of adult education.

Reminiscences Of A Reporter

(BY MOINUDDIN HARRIS, EDITOR, "AJMAL" DAILY.)

Let me offer my heartiest congratulations to the "Bombay Chronicle" on the occasion of its Jubilee. Those alone who know the trials and difficulties which an Indian newspaper has to contend with, in this period of our country's political, educational, social and economic transition, can fully appreciate what achievement it means to have lived for 25 years. The achievement is all the more meritorious on the part of a paper like the "Bombay Chronicle" which can claim the unique distinction of having always been in the van of the nation's struggle for freedom, a struggle that has of its nature involved the facing of many a hardship and the weathering of many a storm.

My pleasure in greeting the paper on this auspicious occasion is particularly keen, for it is the "Bombay Chronicle" which influenced most my choice of a profession in life and my entry into Journalism is due more to my association with the "Chronicle" than to any thing else. My association with the "Bombay Chronicle" dates back to the memorable days of 1920 when the first N.C.O. movement had just started and India was passing through the exciting experiences of that agitation. It was as a school student that I started reading the paper—the first English paper I ever read. On my way to school I used to buy a copy regularly. I can vividly recall the days when out of a daily allowance of As. 6|- which I used to get for my midday meals and evening tea, I used to spend As. 2|- on a copy of the "Chronicle" which was then selling at double the price it sells now. This daily sacrifice of one third of my food allowance which continued for a couple of years had its reward in creating in my mind the undying desire to become a newspaper man. I had to leave Bombay in 1923 for a period of four years which I spent in the Jamia Millia Islamia, the National Muslim University first at Aligarh and then in Delhi. But even when I was about a thousand miles away from Bombay my interest in the day to day life of this great city was in no way less than what it was when I happened to be on the spot. The paper that told me all about things iin Bombay was the "Bombay Chronicle" and I can still recall the time that I used to spend in reading columns after columns of that paper. But while reading the "Chronicle" I hardly dreamt that there would be a day when I would be working on the staff of the paper I had read so studiously for years. One thing was however certain. I had made up my mind to become a newspaper man and it was with that end in view that I had started writing occasionally for some Urdu and Marathi papers as I happened to know both the languages. When I had to face that usually ticklish problem of selecting a profession for myself in the year 1927, I could decide without much difficulty that I would go in for Journalism. After a brief career as a Sub on a local Urdu Daily,—which also happened to be the time when I worked as an apprentice in the "Bombay Chronicle",—I got the first chance of active service on the paper in 1928. Early in that year the "Chronicle" started a Delhi Edition and I joined its Delhi staff as a reporter. The Delhi Edition somehow did not live long and with its closing the first period of my active association with the "Chronicle" also came to an end. But even those few months that I spent in Delhi gave me valuable experience as also the opportunity to come in contact with many a distinguished personality. It was there that I first met the late Dr. M. A. Ansari, and the late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel the President of the Legislative Assembly. The first quarter of the year 1928 witnessed a great agitation against the unwanted Simon Commission. While reporting some of the exciting events in the Indian Capital including a mild Lathi charge on a crowd of demonstrators who were shouting "Simon Go Back" little did I think that this was only the fore-runner of a great movement to follow after a couple of years which would be marked with still more thrilling incidents and that it would again be my lot to report the same for the same paper. For, by an interesting coincidence I joined the "Bombay Chronicle"—this time the local office—in 1930, at the time when the first C. D. movement had just started. My first association with the paper had lasted for hardly four months, this time it continued for as many years. This period will be ever remembered for the many historic events that took place during it. These three or four years are full of important incidents and even a mere mention of the fairly important ones among them would be enough to fill a good few columns. But I will content myself with mentioning a few incidents of first rate importance which will live long in the memory of Indians who can recall them with just pride and satisfaction, and which will find a prominent place in the future history of our country. Every singe day in the earlier part of the year 1930 used to be crowded with functions like Prabhat Feris, Flag Salutation ceremonies, salt-making Satyagraha, picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops, not to mention the unending processions and many mammoth meetings. Usually such functions used to culminate in the arrest of a number of Congress workers both men and women who would be put up for trials before local magistrates. The accused in every case would refuse to defend themselves and the trial would be over in a few minutes usually with the result that the accused would be convicted and jailed. I remember on one occasion as many as 60 volunteers being tried and jailed in less than one hour while on another occasion the number of persons jailed in one day was nearly 200. One of the more important trials of those days was that of the members of the Congress Working Committee, who were arrested opposite the Municipal Corporation after they had offered Satyagraha for a whole night. The arrests were followed by a very severe Lathi charge on the volunteers which was witnessed by Sir Earnest Hotson the then Home Member of the Bombay Government. Those arrested included Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the late Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani all of whom were later sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. I had an opportunity a few months later, to interview the late Mr. Sherwani in Thana

MR. MOIUDDIN HARRIS

jail, where he was undergoing his term of imprisonment. Once burly and strong built figure whom I had known years before at Aligarh Mr. Sherwani now looked pale and emaciated. He had developed a serious kind of Insomnia and it was this illness which had shattered his health so much that although he once visited Europe with Dr. Ansari for medical treatment he never regained his original health which was the envy of many and passed away a couple of years later, a death very much premature for a man of his original physique. But this is only one instance. How many of India's brave sons and daughters have suffered similarly for the cause of their country's freedom, and how tragic have been the results of such sufferings in several cases?

Interview With Gandhiji

With the Gandhi-Irwin Truce the first C. D. movement came to a close, but as later events proved it was only for a short interval. It was during the period of this short lived Truce that one of my colleagues and I were able to secure an important interview with Gandhiji. Gandhiji was rushing from Simla to Bombay, "en route" to London, for the R.T.C. He was to arrive by the Frontier Mail on a Saturday morning and sail by the Mail Boat the same day. Looking to the crowded programme that was arranged for him by local Congress workers we could see that it would not be possible for Gandhiji to spare any time for newspaper men even if he wished to do so. We decided upon catching Gandhiji about a hundred miles from Bombay and left by a night train. After waiting for some hours at a small station we managed to smuggle ourselves into the third class compartment of the train in which Gandhiji was travelling. But the "unauthorised" entry of two "news hounds" was only to end in their being chucked out by the Mahatma's ever vigilant attendants. We however succeeded in securing from Gandhiji a promise that he would reply to our questions at the next stop provided the questions were submitted to him in writing. We were prepared for this contingency and as a matter of fact had a list of as many as 17 questions jotted down while we were on our way to meet him. Gandhiji kept his word and willingly dictated full replies to all our questions when the train reached Palghar. I cannot describe the feelings of joy and exhileration that we both felt when we pocketed this precious "copy" for the next issue of the "Chronicle". As we had anicipated Gandhiji found no time to meet any press representatives while in the city and with great difficulty he could dictate a few lines to those of the local press men who managed to see him on board the ship. Next morning the "Chronicle" came out with a full page interview of the Mahatma which was nothing short of an official statement by the Indian Ambassador who was going to London to negotiate peace terms with Britain.

A Touching Scene

Gandhiji's return from the R. T. C. gave me the chance to witness one of the most touching scenes I have ever witnessed in my life. The Working Committee of the Congress met immediately on Gandhiji's return and came to the fateful decision that the C. D. Campaign should be resumed, as that was the only honourable course left open for Indians in view of what had happened in London and what was happening in India during the so-called Truce period. The members of the Working Committee left for their respective places knowing full well that they were to be arrested in the near future. Gandhiji's arrest was also imminent. The only question was whether it would take place in Bombay or Ahmedabad. Ever helpful Gandhiji waited in Bombay and consecutively for three nights he postponed his departure to Ahmedabad. There was a regular army of press men keeping almost a 24 hours vigil at the Mani Bhuvan, the then local residence of Gandhiji. I was doing the job for the "Chronicle" in company with another colleague. It was the first Sunday of January, 1932. The other colleague who happened to be staying in the same locality awaited till one o'clock in the morning and thinking that the police would not come that day he went home. I remained behind with a number of other local friends representing different papers. Two hours later at about 3 a.m. the police arrived with a fleet of three cars and served the Mahatma with an order to the effect that he was to be arrest-

(Continued on Page 20)

LOOKING AHEAD

(By A. S. Trollip, Hon. Jt. General Secretary, The Safety First Association of India.)

During the past 25 years you have chronicled both progress and lost opportunities in Bombay and elsewhere in India. During this period the modern motor car has been developed into an inexpensive, safe and comfortable vehicle, capable of speeds far beyond the capacity of the highway.

It is evident that our street and road system must be redesigned if they are to fulfil their primary function of the facilitation of the movement of traffic. Traffic, the free movement of people and goods, is the very life blood of the community. The redesigning of our street and road system requires imagination, courage and money, but not so much money as is sometimes thought; it can be done by making use of the apparently small opportunities that occur as rebuilding takes place and as leases expire. It is from the continued seizing of these opportunities that the pattern of our towns and our highways can be built to suit the requirements of modern traffic.

Example Of Paris

In this connection Thomas Sharp, the well-known modern Town Planner, says in his "Town and Countryside":—"The most inspiring example of rationalised opportunities is the street system of Paris. There two or three generations ago Haussmann and his associates designed a scheme for replanning Paris, which has been steadily realizing from that day to this. The imagination and courage shown in designing and executing that scheme, long before the advent of motor transport, was stupendous. And the result is magnificent."

Many countries are building new highway systems connecting various parts of the country. Few have, however, tackled the question of street systems in the central areas of the towns where the traffic is densest. London's big piece of street planning cost £5,000,000 and has paid for itself in increased property values alone apart from the saving in time lost in congestion.

I have not yet been able to make an estimate of the cost of congestion to the business community in Bombay, but placing this at the low figure of Rs. 10,000 per day—a low figure if comparison is made with the losses for other towns that I have estimates for—the loss for 300 days a year at 5 per cent. interest would amount to a sum of 6 crores. With less than this sum and with the use of opportunism and by the inevitability of gradualness, our present street systems can be replanned to meet the needs of the future.

With the rapid increase in use of motor vehicles, congestion will increase. Business costs will increase. It is important, therefore, for business reasons that the problem should be examined in order to find out its causes and to indicate the means available for its removal. From an analysis of the problem which I have made, the remedies that suggest themselves can be conveniently dealt with under the following two heads:—(1) Making traffic fit the streets and (2) making streets fit the traffic.

Traffic is in the process of being fitted to the streets. Improved results will accrue when the authorities concerned have agreed on a common policy.

Streets and roads are primarily traffic ways. The old street systems were designed for animal traffic and low buildings. With the rapid progress and advent of the modern motor-vehicle and the modern housing developments they are fast becoming inadequate for speed and capacity, and, therefore, street systems require to be designed for fast motor traffic and high buildings. This development should be made in accordance with a Master Plan based upon a series of rings and radials which will consist of a series of through streets for through fast traffic to which access will be denied except at limited intervals.

Appoint Full-Time Officials

The work of traffic relief congestion and town-planning is too large for voluntary effort and I suggest that it is necessary for full time officials to be appointed for this work and to work with the voluntary organisations.

It is not a matter of extra cost, for it can be truthfully said that we pay for adequate traffic facilities whether we have them or not. There are always financial limitations but they do not constitute a sound reason for continuing antiquated design or for piecemeal planning.

There has been an immense amount of rebuilding in the towns during the past few years, but unfortunately there has also been a lamentable missing of the opportunities that this rebuilding has afforded. Who is at fault? I suggest the public. You, Dear Editor, have a great duty to perform to focus the attention of the public towards the necessity of replanning our streets and roads, so that when you celebrate your Golden Jubilee you will say "during the past 25 years considerable progress has been made in the rebuilding of our highway system, and our town planners did their work with foresight, planning a street system which will take care of motor car traffic for the next 100 years."

I wish you every success in this adventure.

REMINISCENCES OF A REPORTER

(Continued from Page 19)

ed and removed to Yeravada where he was to be kept as a State prisoner. Gandhiji and his party who were staying in a specially erected Shamiana on the terrace of Mani Bhuvan got up and in about half an hour's time they finished the packing of the jail kit of the Mahatma and their usual morning prayers, and Gandhiji was ready to accompany the police. It was a most touching scene several of Gandhiji's associates breaking into tears and Gandhiji trying to console them not by any word of mouth but by just a few signs as the day being Monday he had started his weekly day of silence since the midnight. Although the police had selected that unearthly hour for Gandhiji's arrest a big crowd collected outside the Mani Bhuvan and the news spread in the city like wild fire. As soon as the police cars left with the State prisoner for Yeravda we rushed to the office to change the entire display of the front page which was already on the machine and to announce the news of the Mahatma's arrest with all its details.

The next few days were to see wholesale arrests of Congress workers in the city and we had again to keep an eye as to when the police would begin their work. We had not to wait very long. Three or four days after Gandhiji's arrest we found the Head Police office working the whole night with many lights on. At about 4 in the morning a fleet of police vans left the Head Quarters and the various police stations in the city and we guessed that they were out to round up their "wanted men". This time two colleagues and myself followed the police. We went as far as Lamington Road, where Mr. Vithalbhai Patel the ex-speaker of the Assembly used to stay. He was awakened on account of the unusual noice and activity on the road. Behind the many police vans moving about he saw three "Chronicle" men watching the scenes. Mr. Patel was just out of his bed and was standing in a balcony luxuriously smoking an American ciagrette which he had selected to replace the British brand he used to smoke before he decided to boycott British goods. Recognising the three "Chronicle" men who used to meet him often four years ago in Delhi he called us in. By the time we reached his quarters the police were there and had already informed the ex-speaker that he was also one of the many victims of Ordinance Raj. The police however had to be courteous to him to the extent that they allowed him to finish his bath and morning tea. It was indeed a pleasure to enjoy a cup of tea with him on that cold morning. He invited the police friends also to join and by the time tea was finished Mr. Patel who was moving from one room to the other to pack up some necessary things and books had dictated to one of the "Chronicle" trio a very heartening message addressed to his countrymen to stand firm which was to adorn the columns of the "Chronicle" only a couple of hours later.

Mass Arrests

The mass arrests of Congress workers which were followed almost without exception by their convictions drove the movement underground and apparently brought about a lull in the situation. With the movement going underground reporting became rather difficult but thanks to the excellent organisation of the Congress, even in those days, there were regular arrangements for gathering authentic news and bona fide newspaper men and especially those who enjoyed the confidence of the Congress authorities could collect their day's news. But even that task was made light by the police when they served newspapers with orders not to publish any news that wouuld help the unlawful activities of the Congress. This almost put an end to any thing worth reporting so far as Congress activities in the city were concerned.

The publication of the Communal Award on 17th August, 1932 and the universal condemnation with which this extremely reactionary part of the new Constitution was received in India, ultimately resulted in that serious attempt for an amicable settlement between the Hindus and Muslims. The talks first started with an interview between Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Maulana Shaukat Ali resulting later in an interview between the latter and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. These talks ultimately led to the Unity Conference at Allahabad. I had the opporunity of reporting these talks from their beginning to end. In that connection I visited Lucknow, Allahabad and Calcutta where ultimately the ship of unity was wrecked as there could be no agreement on the question of seats for the respective communities. It was a fine opportunity to study closely how some of the so-called Indian leaders put insuperable obstacle in the way of national unity, while some of them were trying assiduously for the attainment of that supreme object. Among the personalities who impressed me most with their zeal for achieving national unity I must mention Pandit Malaviya, then that veteran constitutionalist from South India Mr. C. Vijavaraghavachariar who was the president of the committee which was going through the whole question in all its details and of course Mauulana Abdul Kalam Azad who wielded more influence on all the sections of Muslims than any other single Muslim leader. Were it not for his advocacy of the cause of unity the Muslims representing various schools of thought in the community who met in a Conference at Lucknow would not have come to an agreement and left for Allahabad with a will to solve the knotty problem. I have known Maulana Abul Kalam for nearly eighteen years now, and if I may be permitted to say so, I have known him fairly intimately. I have heard him in dozens of meetings big as well as small and I have also seen him engaged in heated conversation with friends as well as those who do not see eye to eye with him in politics. But I have not heard a more impassioned speech from him than the one he delivered before the Muslims who assembled at Salimpur House in Lucknow. Were it not for that speech lasting for almost an hour it would not have been possible to attain unanimity of opinion among the Muslims who were going to attend the Unity Conference at Allahabad. It was really painful to find at the end of a couuple of months labour that all that was to be wasted. And I am sure that although the whole country regretted the sorry culmination, the grief felt by Pandit Malaviya and Maulana Abul Kalam must have been something more than out of the ordinary, as both of them had tried their level best to persuade their respective coreligionists to agree to a settlement. Equally great must have been the sorrow of the G. O. M. of South India who at considerable sacrifice of his time and great risk to his health in the severe upcountry cold of December under went the arduous task of presiding over the deliberations of the Committee from beginning to end.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 4, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 17, 1857
Parsi: Meher 16, 1307
Hightide: 2-03; 14-48
Lowtide: 8-09; 20-29
Sunrise: 6h. 43m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

MEETING AT MATUNGA

A public meeting to demand the lifting of the ban on the Communist Party of India will be held in Arya Samaj Hall, Matunga, at 5-30 p.m. to day (Sunday).

DADAR MIDDLE SCHOOL.

The Prize Distribution of the above School will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master will preside and distribute prizes.

BALKAN-JI-BARI, BOMBAY.

A meeting of Balkan-Ji-Bari workers and well wishers of all Bombay, will be held at Mr. Shewak's, 'Gulistan,' 7th Road, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

3 ARTS CIRCLE NAVROJ EVE HARBOUR CRUISE.

On board S. S. Jaylaxmi will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m., embarkation, Gate way of India, Entertainment, Music and Dancing, Indian and English.

GOKALIBAI P. P. HIGH SCHOOL.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai (Minister Government of Bombay) will perform the flag salutation (House) ceremony at the Gokalibai P. P. High School, Vile Parle to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

WORLI YOUNG MENS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Worli Young Mens' Association. There will be a public meeting of the tenants of Kamgar Nagar, (Worli Chawl area) to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. near the local market, to congratulate the Congress Ministry for their action in providing a huge sum in the budget to improve the Worli Chawls. Dr. V. B. Govande will preside

PARSI CHILDREN GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the Parsi Children's Gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when children from different schools will play several games. Mrs. Goolbanoo Jehangir Doctor will preside and distribute prizes and sweets.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE.

That "Philosophers and prophets have done more harm than good to the world" will be the subject for a Public Debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the neighbourhood house when Mr. R. P. Acharya will move the proposition, and Mrs. Kusum Thakore, M.A., will oppose the resolution.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JOE PENNER
GENE RAYMOND
PARKYAKARKUS
VICTOR MOORE
HARRIET HILLIARD
HELEN BRODERICK
THE LIFE OF THE PARTY
BILLY GILBERT
ANN MILLER
Six Songs! Fun Galore!

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Shall We Dance?" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Let's Make a Night of it" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hollywood Hotel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Life of the Party" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Les Miserables" Daily at 3-30, 6-20 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pennies From Heaven" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vasant Bengali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-at 2-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 1-30, 4-30, 7-30 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day day at 2-15 p.m.
PALACE—"Souls at Sea" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Khoodai Khidmadgar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

CHEQUES CLEARED

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 18th March 1938, Rs. 17,77,85,137-7-5.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Nagato Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th March, and is due to arrive here on Monday the 21st March at 11-0 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A special meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the death of W. Q. Judge will be held at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

In aid of the Bombay Students' Union, a benefit show of the picture "President" will be held at the Minerva Talkies to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (morning.)

Smts. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Devika Rani will be present.

Tickets will be sold at the gate.

KURANIC SOCIETY.

"Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society" a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings today (Sunday) in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Mr. Shahrukh Y. Mobasser will narrate his experiences in the course of his World tour, at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

The Hon. Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:

New Hindi classes will be conducted commencing from to-day (Sunday) the 20th instant at "Noor Building, First Floor, Dadar (B. B. and C. I.) opposite Railway Station." Those who wish to join the classes must enrol themselves at the above place between 6 and 7 p.m (S.T.) any day.

"SHREE YUVAK MITRA MANDAL.

The 15 Miles Fast Cycle Race for Hindus will start at 6-15 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) from the Princess Mary Gymkhana near the Cooperage. Sjt. Manekial Chunilal Shah. (Director Indian Stock Exchange Ltd.) will preside on the occasion of Prize Distribution to be held at the Cooperage soon after the completion of the race."

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

In Aid Of King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund

A variety entertainment in aid of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund will be held at 6-15 p.m. on Thursday 24th instant at the Royal Opera House.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

Opened By Premier

The fourth Indian Industries Fair at the Azad Maidan organised by the Indian Industries Fair Limited was declared open on Saturday evening by the Premier, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, in the presence of a large gathering. A fuller report of the opening ceremony will be published in Monday's issue of "The Chronicle".

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Demand For Lifting The Ban

Under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C., B.P.T.U.C., C.B.P., N. F. T. U. C., Civil Liberties Union and other organisations a mass meeting at Chowpatty will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. to demand the Lifting of the Ban on the Communist Party of India. Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi will preside and Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, K. F. Nariman, M. R. Masani, Yusuf Meheralli, B. T. Ranadive, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, J. Bukhari, S. S. Mirajkar, R. S. Nimkar will address the meeting. Loud speakers are installed for the convenience of the public

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

The Annual Social Gathering of Davar's College of Commerce, was held at 4-30 p. m., on Saturday, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji presided. Mrs. Gordhandas distributed the prizes. There was a heavy and interesting programme: of students' Orchestra English play, Gujarati skit followed by the Principal's address and the College Report, which extended till 9-30 p. m.

A fuller report including President's speech will appear in tomorrow's issue.

Social Service League Foundation Day

The foundation day of the Social Service League was celebrated under the presidency of the Mayor of Bombay on Saturday at the workmen's institute at Parel.

The Mayor distributed the prizes to the winners in the Children's Sports. In the course of his speech the Mayor dwelt on the importance of physical culture and hoped that the youngsters would join the University Volunteers Corps. He was sorry the corporation would not be able to give a munificent grant.

The Secretary Mr D. N. Motivala then read the report of the activities of the League which entered its 28th year of its existence that day.

Economic Grievances Of N. Kanara

Under the joint auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood and the Kanara People's Association, Bombay, a public meeting will be held at Forbes Gujarati Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. when Sjts. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Kaka Kalelkar, who have recently toured Kanara, will speak on the special economic grievances of North Kanara, the only forest District in the Presidency. The public are cordially invited.

Quarantine Restrictions

CHOLERA INNOCULATION CERTIFICATES

With effect from March 18, the Iraq Government has removed the restrictions with regard to Cholera Innoculation Certificates on all passengers to Iraq either in transit or otherwise. Vaccination Certificates against smallpox are still required from all passengers.

BOMBAY SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

To Be Held On April 23 And 24

The Bombay Social Workers' Conference to discuss local and social problems will be held on 23rd and 24th April 1938. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. has been elected the President.

The Executive Committee has appointed Dr. J. F. Bulsara, M.A.,LL.B., Ph.D., as Jt. Hon. Secretary.

Those who are interested in Social problems are requested to join the Reception Committee on paying Rs. 2 or attending the Conference as delegates, the fee for which is Re. 1 only and may communicate to the Jt. Hon. Secretary, 207, Bazaar Gate Street.

Late Mr. George Joseph

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY CONDOLENCE MEETING

To mourn the loss of the late Mr. George Joseph, under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-45 a.m. at the Luso Instituto Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum, Bombay. Mr. T. M. Guido, M.L.C., Jar-at-Law will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. Joachim Alva, Kuriapan Joseph, J.S.S. Malelu and F.M. Pinto.

CORONER AND PRESS REPORTERS

Never Mind What They Write About It!

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rao Bahadur Bapu Narayan Athavle, the City Coroner allowed two persons to sit by his side when an inquest was held to-day, on Ram Atmaram Kamble, a cameraman of General Films Co., who, it appears, died as a result of an electric shock while shooting their film, "The Educated Fool."

This special treatment was the subject of much discussion as nobody is allowed to sit by the side of a presiding officer in a court of law, as it is not in keeping with the dignity of the Court.

It may be mentioned that sometimes the City Coroner allows persons to sit by his side.

To-day he asked the Police surgeon and Mr. S. T. Ronerins, Assistant Electrical Inspector, to the Government of Bombay, who gave evidence in the case to sit by his side.

Even after Mr. Ronerins had finished his evidence, the Coroner invited him to sit by his side and hear the Police Surgeon's evidence.

Other witnesses were as usual examined from the witness-box.

Inviting Mr. Ronerins to sit by his side, the City Coroner said in a loud voice: "Never mind what the reporters write about it.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELCOME TO THE ORCHID ROOM
-THE GAYEST SPOT ON EARTH!
"HOLLYWOOD HOTEL"
DICK POWELL
ROSEMARY LANE
HUGH HERBERT
LOUELLA PARSONS
BENNY GOODMAN
AND
HIS SWING BAND

Krishak Proja Party's Talk With Independent Proja Party

Common Policy For All Three Parties Envisaged?

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Following their conversation with Gandhiji this afternoon the Krishak Proja Party members of the Bengal Assembly had a three-hour 'in camera' meeting this evening with members of the newly-formed Independent Proja Party and scheduled caste M.L.A's.

Great significance is attached to this meeting and the opinion is expressed in independent political circles that the outcome of this meeting depends largely on the possibility or otherwise of all the Opposition parties in the Bengal Assembly meeting with the Congress. Although great secrecy is maintained everywhere, it is believed that the meeting discussed the feasibility of having a common policy for all the three Parties as also the question of their extending support to the Congress in its legislative programme, if this does not clash with their own interests.

A statement over the signature of leaders of all the three groups embodying the results of to-night's discussion is expected to be issued to the press shortly.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH O.K.

After full three hours talk with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad this evening Gandhiji was examined by Doctor B. C. Roy. Dr. Roy who was with Gandhiji for an hour, stated that the condition of Gandhiji's health continued to be satisfactory.

Other prominent people who met Gandhiji this evening included Surendranath Ghose, recently released Regulation Three prisoner, and Lt.-Col. Hasan Suhrawardy, member of the Public Service Commission of Bengal.—A.P.

Exit Emergency Powers!

Special Powers Act Of 1932 Repealed At Last

An issue of the Bombay Government Gazette dated Saturday the 19th March states under rule 18 of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Rules. It is hereby enacted that 1. This Act may be called the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers (Repeal) Act, 1938.

The Bombay Social (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, is hereby repealed.

The Statement of Objects And Reasons announced to the above Act, say that the Government have decided that the powers granted by the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, are no longer necessary.

PROJA PARTY LEADERS SEE MAHATMA AND SUBHAS BOSE

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Mahatma Gandhi was acquainted with the economic condition of the Bengal peasantry by the members of the Krishak Proja Party in the Bengal Assembly and Council this afternoon, when 23 of them met Mahatma Gandhi at the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. The meeting lasted about an hour in the course of which a reference was also made to the problem of communal unity and the desirability of a common programme of work to be followed by all progressive parties in the political and economic interests of the province.

Mahatma Gandhi is stated to have expressed the opinion that if they could evolve such a common programme, their immediate duty would be to discuss the position with the Congress President and Mahatma Gandhi was sure whatever Mr. Subhas Bose's advice in the matter was, would be endorsed by the Congress High Command. After the meeting with Gandhiji the Proja Party members were closeted with Mr. Subhas Bose for three quarters of an hour exchanging views on topics raised by their conversation with Mahatma Gandhi after which the Congress President entertained them to tea.

Gandhiji's programme for the rest of the day is very light. He is now having his usual talks with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF FLOGGING RECOMMENDED

Report Of Committee On Corporal Punishment

LONDON, March 18.

Abolition of birching or flogging as court penalty is recommended in an unanimous report issued by the Departmental Committee on corporal punishment.

Retention of power to impose corporal punishment is proposed only in case of prison offences since the Committee thinks it essential to resolve this power as ultimate sanction in respect of mutiny and gross personal violence to prison officers. "As applied to adults corporal punishment is certainly more degrading than any of other punishments recognised by our criminal law seats the report.—B.O.W

GRAND NATIONAL PROBABLES

LONDON, March 18.

Grand National probables: Williams rides Royal Mail; Moloney, Delachance; Magee, What have you, Capt. Harding, Frobisher; Wilson, Stalbridgepark; Scratchley Tapinols; Hobbs, Battleship; Red Mond, Redfreeman; Rimell Provocative; Bissill, Rocklad; Butchers, Didoric Archibald. Pencraik; Mr. Gray Emancipator.

Add probables with jockeys Rockquilla (Carey,) Cabinfire (Broune) Workman (Brogan), Prominentlad (H. Jones).

Omit: Drinmorelad, Loyal Prince, Pompier Carefree, Desiys Donbradman, Toptok, Westkent, Pukkabelle, Flying Minutes.—Reuter.

Scotland Beat England

LONDON, March 19.

At Twickenham in International Rugby, Scotland beat England by 21 points to 16.

Seventy Two thousand spectators watched the match, under fine weather condition. Their Majesties were present.—Reuter.

"BURMA TRIALS"

A New Feature For "Sunday Chronicle"

The "Bombay Chronicle" has secured the exclusive right of reproducing "Trials in Burma" by Maurice Collis, I.C.S. (Retired).

"Trials in Burma" is a personal history by one who acted as District Magistrate of Rangoon. In this book the author, who retired very recently, describes some famous trials, including that of the late Mr. Sen Gupta for sedition, and the recent Revolt in Burma and the events that led to it.

The author writes in his Preface: "We have not yet completely grown out of our earlier possession and domineering view of empire."

The publication of the book will commence in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday edition of April 3 next.

BOOKMAKERS TO LOSE MILLION STERLING?

Hotel Keeper's Dream Creates Sensation

LONDON, March 19.

As a result of the Dorset Hotel Landlord's dream that "Mythical Ray" and "Delachanee" will win the Lincolnshire and Grand National, respectively, which has been given publicity all over the country, bookmakers, inundated with bets, stand to lose over a million sterling, if both the horses win. Though "Mythicalray" is a doubtful runner, the dream has resulted in a price cut from 40|1 to 20|1.—Reuter.

Favourable Treatment To Nazi Partisans

VIENNA, March 19.

All proceedings taken against Nazi partisans in the last few years will be revised. The foremost among the names to be rehabilitated is that of Otto Planetta, a Corporal who shot Dr. Dollfuss. It has already been decided that a huge monument be erected to the heroes of the Nazi movement on the spot where Dr. Schuschnigg intended to erect a monument to the victims of the Austrian Patriotic Front. A movement is afoot to exhume Planetta and rebury his body with honours, though according to the Propaganda Ministry this is yet to be decided.—Reuter.

AGAINST LAWS OF HUMANITY

France's Sharp Protest Against Attacks On Barcelona

PARIS, March 19.

The French Government have sharply protested to Salamanca against the repeated air attacks on Barcelona.

Britain has been asked to associate herself with the protest.

France has also communicated to London a list of 442 Italian and German Aeroplanes, with General Franco, accompanied by documentary evidence.

The French protest points out that the air-raids on Barcelona of civil population, are contrary to laws of peoples, laws of humanity and demands of public conscience.—Reuter.

TENNIS AT CAIRO

Sawney And Row Get Walk-over In Mixed Doubles

CAIRO, March 19.

In the semi-final of Singles, Puncec (Yugoslavia) beat Sawney 8|6, 6|nil.

Sawney had a slight cramp in the right-hand, which developed yesterday.

In the Final of Women's Singles, Yorke, who was born in Rawalpindi, in 1910, beat the American Wightman Cup Player Gracy Wheeler, 6|4, 1|6, 6|2.

In the Semi-final of Mixed Doubles, Sawney and Row walked over Hughes and Wheeler who scratched. Hughes strained himself yesterday, causing recurrence of chest trouble.—Reuter.

MONEY MARKET UNDISTURBED

Borrowers Find Loans At Cheap Rates

LONDON, March 19.

The Money Market failed to be disturbed by the uncertainty prevailing in various parts of Europe, borrowers found loans freely obtainable at cheap rates. Discount brokers were favoured by a further increase in their allotments of Treasury Bills, although the average rate was unchanged; but the better supply was welcomed especially in view of the keen demand being experienced from clearing banks. *Wall Street opened firm.—Reuter's Special.*

CHINESE GUERILLA TACTICS TELL

SHANGHAI, March 19.

The Japanese apparent abandonment of their attempts to cross the Yellow river in Shansi is largely due to the effectiveness of the Chinese guerilla tactics.

The Japanese admit that six Chinese divisions are operating behind the Japanese lines. The communications are reported to be so harassed that the Japanese are forced to make a detour of 300 miles in order to send supplies to Taiyuan.

The Japanese push to Tientsin Pukow Railway is claimed to be meeting with considerable success and they claim to have captured Lincheng, 43 miles from Hsuchow.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LEADERS TO CONFER WITH GOVERNOR

KARACHI, March 19.

Congressmen including members of the Sind Assembly and leaders like Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Dr. Choitram Gidwani, discussed for four hours the question of the formation of a Cabinet, but in view of the fluid state of party politics, no decision was reached.

A telephone trunk call is likely to be put through to Ahmedabad to Sardar Patel, to-night, to seek his instructions in the matter. They will also compare notes with the United Party, whose leaders have since received invitation to meet his Excellency to-night.—A. P.

GERMAN STEAMER SINKS

COPENHAGEN, March 19.

The German steamer "Clauseboege" struck a mine in the North Sea and sank in ten minutes after sending out an "S. O. S" All the crew of 21 except the captain were rescued by the Swedish steamer "Sverre".—Reuter.

Lord Privy Seal Demands Firmness

Germany Has Defied Every Rule Of Conduct

LONDON: March 18.

Earl de Law Warr, Lord Privy Seal, presiding at the annual conference of the Labour Party, referring to international outlook said that after Austria no one felt that the policy of continued discussion with Germany was practical politics for the time being.

Every rule of conduct and of humanity had been defied and trampled on by the iron-heel of a regime that saw no argument but that of force.

The Minister added that the speech of the Foreign Secretary in the House of Lords had made it clear that he had been driven to the conclusion that the cause of peace to-day demanded firmness as well as appeasement.—Reuter.

TIN BUFFER POOL

International Move To Control Price And Fix Quotas

LONDON, March 17.

The proposed scheme for the formation of a Tin Buffer Pool provides for buying by the pool in the event of the price falling below £200 and selling above £230, but the limits may be varied if a marked change in the price structure renders it necessary.

The Pool stock will be created by contributions from signatory countries, equalling 7½ per cent of standard tonnages, which will be forfeited and proportionately redistributed among other signatories if any signatory fails to produce its quota.

The Pool will remain operative until January 1, 1942. The operations of the Pool will be controlled by a small body appointed by the International Committee and will be secretly carried out through the London Metal Exchange.

An account of available stocks will be rendered to the International Committee prior to each quota meeting.

As regards premiums on special brands over standard quality, the scheme follows the regulations of the old Buffer Pool scheme, namely, premiums will be returned to producers.—Reuter.

MORE BABIES CAMPAIGN IN ITALY

ROME, (By Mail.)

Statistics just published in regard to Mussolini's More Babies Campaign reveal that 4.3 per cent. of Italian married women, or 413,000, have 10 or more children.

Eighteen per cent. or 1,734,312 have seven children; 27 per cent. have between four and six children, while families with one child number only just over one in ten.

Marriages increased by almost 20 per cent. last year while the birth-rate per 1,000 inhabitants increased from 22.2 to 22.7.

In the last few years, nine girls married at this age of thirteen; 280 at the age of fourteen, and 73,340 at the age of nineteen.

CHINAMAN LOSES EAR FOR BUYING JAPANESE GOODS

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

Because Chua Seh Hong, a young Singapore Chinese, had bought Japanese goods, his fellow countryman, Tan Ah Kow, sliced off his ear with a knife. When charged, Tan Ah Kow pleaded guilty. Sentenced was postponed.—Reuter.

British Press Divided

SOME ADVOCATE ISOLATIONIST POLICY, OTHERS WANT CO-OPERATION AMONG "PEACE-LOVING" NATIONS

LONDON, March 18.

BROADCAST SPEECH OF THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE LAST NIGHT, WHICH WAS RELAYED TO BRITISH LISTENERS BY B.B.C., HAS ATTRACTED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION HERE AND IS THE SUBJECT OF EDITORIAL COMMENT BY THE "TIMES", THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" AND THE "MORNING POST".

These newspapers see in the declaration of Mr. Cordell Hull on isolation as a policy, a statement of principles, which applies as truly to the problems facing Britain, is to those facing the United States.

The "Times" cites with approval Mr. Hull's remark: "Isolation is not a means to security—it is a fruitful source of insecurity". Alluding the momentous question posed by Mr. Hull whether the doctrine of force shall become enthroned once more and bring in its wake inexorable international anarchy and relapse into barbarism, the "Times" says, "This is a question which can only be answered effectively by co-operation of peace-loving Powers, especially France and Great Britain".

The "Telegraph" and the "Post", which think it good that the question, which presents itself so menacingly to Europe in general and this country, in particular, is one not merely of abstract principle but of stern reality and one, it adds, "demanding practical and immediate decision".

In the latter connection the "Telegraph" remarks, "it is easy to understand the impatience with which those decisions are awaited, but it should be not less easy in view of all that is at hazard to understand the disinclination of the Government to be rushed" and it cites the precept of Lord Salisbury's that the foreign policy should be directly related to national strength and commitments not undertaken unless the means to fulfil them are at the command as a reflection which should moderate some of the more impetuous counsels now being pressed upon the Government and which well justifies their cautious reserve—not likely to be unduly prolonged."

In contrast to the reaction of the "Times" and the "Telegraph to Mr. Hull's speech, the "Daily Mail" and "Daily Express", without direct reference to it print strongly isolationist leaders.—Reuter.

PRIVY COUNCIL ADMITS APPEAL

Echo Of Allahabad Judgment Against Gaekwar's Railways

LONDON, March 18.

The Privy Council has allowed the appeal by the Gaekwar of Baroda State Railway from the judgment of the Allahabad High Court respecting a case touching the supply of Railway sleepers, contract for which was partly executed and then cancelled. The respondents are Mr. Hafiz Nabibul Huq and others

Sir Lancelot Sanderson delivering judgment referred to the Railway's allegation that the suit was in reality, though not in form, against the Gaekwar. He declared that Their Lordships do not accept the High Court's suggestion that the Gaekwar had waived his privilege under Sec. 86 of the Civil Procedure Code by allowing the Railway to defend the suits on merits, adding that if the judgment was allowed to stand it would have far-reaching results and might have the effect of nullifying the provisions of the Code.—A. P.

TWO ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED

LONDON, March 18.

Two agreements with Italy which come into force on March 28, were signed at the Foreign Office to-day comprising a Clearing Agreement amending the Clearing Agreement of November 1936, and a new Commercial Agreement replacing the Commercial Agreement of the same date.

Negotiations for these agreements were opened because arrears of trade debts outstanding when 1936 Agreements were concluded have now been practically all settled. It was necessary therefore to reallocate the 27 per cent. of the sterling receipts collected by the Anglo-Italian clearing office which previously were earmarked for liquidation of old debts and to establish revised quotas for the United Kingdom exports to Italy.—Reuter.

STEEL INDUSTRY TO STAND BY EMPIRE

Lord Greenwood's Address At Federations Annual Dinner

LONDON, March 19.

President of British Iron and Steel Federation, Lord Greenwood, at the Federation's annual dinner last night said, "organised through federation as the national unit, the Iron and Steel industry is ready and able now to meet any demand the Government may make upon it. Britain to-day is stronger in men, women and materials than ever before and is more united as empire. We have achieved almost maximum standards of human freedom and rule of law prevails wherever flag is flying. The Steel industry will support the Prime Minister in every step he may take to maintain inviolate our splendid heritage and to strengthen our country and empire which is the greatest instrument for peace in the world to-day.—B. O. W.

EASY WIN FOR KILSTAR

Sporting Piper And Emancipator Secure Places

LONDON, March 18.

At Sandown the Grand Military Gold Cup Chase, run over a distance of three miles 125 yards, resulted as follows:

KILSTAR (Capt. Roddick) 12-0 Captain Roddick .. I
SPORTING PIPER (Mr. Strutt) 12-0 .. II
EMANCIPATOR (Mr. Douglas Gray) 12-7 .. III

Fifteen ran. Won by ten lengths. Two lengths separated second and third. Winner was trained by owner.

Starting prices: 6|1 Kilstar, 4|1 Sporting Piper and 100|8 Emancipator.—Reuter.

GRAND NATIONAL PROSPECTS

"Life Of Hitler" To Be Presented If Tapinois Wins

LONDON, March 18.

In the Grand National giving opinions of chances of victory, owners and trainers are fully cognisant of luck and lack of interference required to win. Hard going is deprecated by most although Hobbs, the trainer of the American "Battleship", Walker, the trainer of the Irish Royal Daniell, Whiteman the trainer of Drim welcome firmness and Hunt owner and trainer of Red Knight which is a gift horse does not care in what state going is. He would not part with his horse now at any price. He thinks he has a fine chance

Those confident are:—Herbertsmyth the trainer of Blueshirt whom he thinks is sure to win barring accidents, Manby the trainer of the French Takvorpacha who is a stayer and likes big jumps, Captain Daly owner of the Irish Brightercottage who has already jumped the course, Beeby the trainer of Delachance and Rockquilla the former of whom conceded a splendid chance, Captain Powell the trainer of Forbisher who is fine jumper, Colonel Peel owner of Inversible Furlong the trainer of Loughcottage. Hutchinson the publisher and owner of Tapinois promised Trainer Rayson a book on the Life of Hitler if Tapinois wins.—Reuter.

LOUIS-SCHMELLING CONTEST ON JUNE 22

NEW YORK, March 19.

It is announced that Louis and Schmelling world title match would be held on June 22 in New York or Chicago.—Reuter.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

RATANBAI

IN

IMPERIAL'S

Astounding Social Drama

"Usne Kya Socha"

Or

"THE PRISONER'S WIFE"

With

W. M. KHAN, GAZNAVI, JAM SHEDJI, POONAWALA, MUKH TAR, ASUJEE, SURAIYA, ANANT MARATHE

Director: MR. HAFESJEE

Also showing a topical film

AT IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road.

Shows: 5-15, 8 and 10-45

Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30.

About Studios And Stars

SOBHANA SAMARTH

Star of General Films' "Educated Fool" says film stars have a right to live their own lives.

Why Should Film Stars Remain In Purdah?

Asks
SHOBHANA SAMARTH

Two noted film stars, a gentleman and a lady working respectively in Calcutta and Bombay, gave public entertainments at the great Lahore Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held recently. This has given rise to a lively controversy.

A section of the public, which had formed its own ideas about the actor in question from seeing his performances on the screen, was disappointed when it saw and heard him in flesh and blood. Anxious to maintain their illusions—in which they probably find a good deal of happiness—these people are now demanding that film actors and actresses should not appear freely before the public.

It is claimed that stars should try to preserve the halo which they have succeeded in creating for themselves by their performances on the screen.

"No Purdah for Me."

Whatever be the ultimate opinion of the public, an important figure of the film world, Mrs. Shobhanadevi Samarth—who is playing the lead in General Film's picture tentatively called "Educated Fool"—is definitely not in favour of the suggestion.

"Whatever others may say or do", she remarked when she was interviewed recently, "I for one am not prepared to retire absolutely behind the purdah because some people may have formed exaggerated ideas about me after seeing me screen.

"Those of my sex who enter the world of films" she continued, "are supposed to enjoy all sorts of liberties denied to our sisters who remain within the four walls of their homes. But if this sort of purdah were to be enforced, we should be more of slaves than free women. When we act it is not our own personalities that the public see but the personalities of the characters we represent. If we are forever denied the right of being what we really are, I cannot imagine what we should come to. The prospect is too frightful to contemplate.

"I am by no means prepared to sacrifice my position and privileges as an ordinary member of society because I happen to be acting in films.

"The public should learn to differentiate between what we actually are and what we become when we come before them through the medium of the screen".

"Take Us as We Are"

"Probably you have heard", continued Mrs. Samarth, "the story of Harlequin. Seeing a melancholy looking man a kindly wayfarer advised him to go and see Harlequin when this famous comedian was convulsing the London public with mirth. The person seemingly affected with melancholia happened to be none other than the famous comic actor himself.

"All people may not be able to differentiate their personalities so greatly but because we are one thing on the stage or screen it is surely unfair for the public to wish that we should be that and nothing else everywhere and for all time.

"Take us as we are", said Mrs. Samarth, "If we are greater on the screen than we are in life, so much the more credit to us. It shows that we do succeed in throwing ourselves into the characters we represent.

"This is not to say", she concluded, "that actors and actresses should destroy all public interest in them by moving about too freely and making themselves cheap, so to say"

WHO IS SHE?

Minerva Movietone promise to give us a surprise in their next film.

WARNER BROS. LINE-UP FOR INDIA

Multiplane Technicolor Pictures To Be Seen

Several Multiplane technicolour pictures are among the outstanding Warner Brothers—First National films shortly to be seen in India, according to Mr. Joe F. Hummel, Foreign Sales Manager of the Warner Bros. studio.

Some of these films are listed below:—

GOLD IS WHERE YOU FIND IT.

Produced in the 1938 multiplane Technicolor with an all star cast headed by George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, Claude Rains, Margaret Lindsay and based on the best selling novel by Clements Ripley;

(Continued on Page 32)

GARY COOPER as he appears in Samuel Goldwyn's spectacular film "Adventures of Marco Polo."

Claudette Colbert Might Have Been A Dress Designer But....

The adage concerning the bent twig and the eventual tree proves wrong, as so many of those adages do, when the career-patterns of the Hollywood screen stars are traced

There is Bing Crosby. He might have been a lawyer, if..

There is Claudette Colbert. She might have been one of the better fashion designers of the day except....

There is Charlie Ruggles. Your aunt, your uncle, your sister and yourself might be taking nightly doses of Ruggles' Little Liver pills but

And on down thru the list. It's only a few juveniles of the current crop who are being coached and trained for screenhood. Behind each one of them stands a mother, occasionally a father, who thus finds delayed expression for a long-nurtured self ambition. In the old days it was different

A LAD KNOWN AS "BING"

Once upon a time there lived in Spokane, Washington, one Harry Lillis Crosby, father of a large family, and owner of a pickle family. Pickles were not to be for his second from the youngest. The lad known as Bing (because when playing cowboy he could yell 'bing' the loudest), was to be a lawyer, or else. So or else this. When studying law at Gonzaga, Bing invested in a mail order set of drums, learned to play them, quit school with two of his pals, and the Rhythm Boys were born. Also a crooner.

In Paris Mama and Papa Chauchoin decided that a little girl should be like so many famous ladies along the Rue de la Paix, ladies who took paper and brush and painted little figures that became, under the hands of patient needle workers, gowns of fabulous price. So it was to a school of art and dress design that Claudette Colbert went, when of the right age, and after the family had come to America. But one night they made the error of taking their little daughter to the theatre. She saw an actress at work—and the rest is history.

So it goes thru the list. Gail Patrick studied law at the University of Alabama. Isa Miranda was a stenographer in Rome when pictures discovered her and lifted her from behind a business desk. Bob Burns aspired to be Arkansas store-keeper until the bazooka caught up with him. Gladys Swarthout, from the outset, worked toward the operatic stage with no thought of movies until her beauty no longer could be denied.

IS GRETA GARBO GETTING MARRIED?

Is Garbo, film world's most elusive creature, at last thinking of marriage? We reproduce the following from "Sunday Referee" for the enlightenment of our readers:

STOKOWSKI: "Where are you going to, my pretty maid?"

GARBO: "I'm going a-milking, sir, she said."

It is conceivable that, at an early hour yesterday morning, these words were spoken in the cloistered seclusion at Villa Cimbrone, Ravello (Italy), Greta Garbo and Leopold Stokowski, world-famous conductor, are staying there with Lady Frost, sister of Lord Grimthorpe, who owns the villa.

Yesterday Garbo milked a cow, while Stokowski held it.

A "Sunday Referee" reporter, standing sentinel at the Villa Cimbrone, saw the three of them.

A PASTORAL SCENE

The cow is a delicately-tinted, fawn-coloured specimen called Emma whom Garbo met at the villa stables while strolling in

(Continued on Page 32)

Around Theatre & Film Land

Indian Cinema Must

Uphold Soul Of The People

Far-Reaching Potentialities Of The Screen Art

By
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE
(In A Lecture Delivered To The Adult Education Association).

It has always seemed to me that the Fine Arts, pictorial art, music, poetry and the dance, each in their way the highest refinement of expression by means of form and colour, rhythm as applied to sound, rhythm as applied to language and the rhythm or motion, have all been evolved by the human race in its constant striving to find media through which to convey to others that which is in their own minds in the same setting, atmosphere and sentiment in which they themselves see and feel it. In short, an effort to convey the whole Truth, to find a perfect means of communication. No form of speech or symbols alone will effect this. The nearest approximation is assuredly to be found in the use of speech augmented by the Fine Arts to infuse into the spoken word that feeling or atmosphere which makes all the difference to its meaning.

A diamond is a diamond, but a diamond in its setting is a jewel.

Telling A Story

The Cinema is a mode of expressing a combination of Art and Speech.

The raconteur strives by skillful use of language alone to tell his story, to convey his meaning and describe his setting to his audience or reader. The pictorial artist strives to do the same by means of a picture, and so the musician and the dancer.

But the Cinema is not limited to any one medium. It is essentially the balanced inter-weaving of more than one or all of these Arts to convey not only the meaning of an idea, but that meaning in its true spirit, sentiment, atmosphere and setting. It is the nearest representation of actual personal contact yet devised by the genius of the scientist and the inventor.

This composite medium of expression has by no means reached perfection or even covered the ground-work of its scope.

Still we have not reached colour sufficiently satisfactorily to reach the first base, to use an Americanism.

Stereoscopy is much less advanced and cannot be said even to have reached a practical starting point.

These are in the realm of pictorial art.

In Sound also, though we can record and reproduce an ever-widening range of frequencies, still we cannot be said to have reached the stage which will satisfy the keen ear of the discerning and instructed listener.

But it is only a question of time before a degree of perfection, sufficient for practical purposes, covering the whole field will be reached.

Far-Reaching Potentialities

And it may be said, without much fear of contradiction, that the Cinema as a medium of expression has already reached such a degree of perfection as to exhibit potentialities far in advance of any other medium in its appeal to the individual as well as to a mass audience.

The reason is neither obscure nor far to seek.

Here is something for the eye to see and the ear to hear, two of the most potent vehicles through which we can reach the human mind, employed in balanced combination.

The Cinema requires no standard of literacy to make it intelligible to all and sundry. It requires only those primitive and fundamental qualities which help to raise man above the beast. The ability of communicate with one another by means of speech and the ability to reason or, shall we say, to draw logical deduction from what we see and hear beyond the most primitive deductions such as—dangerous or not dangerous, edible or not edible, etc.

How wide is the scope of the Cinema! How universal its appeal! How great its power! How potent its force for good or evil!

How tremendous the responsibility of those who wield such a power! So tremendous that practically all the Governments of the world have recognised the necessity of exercising some measure of control and have created special departments to watch over the interests of their nationals in this respect.

Art and the Cinema cannot be read to mean Art as applied to the Cinema, for it is an integral and indissoluble part of it.

Cinematographic Art may, therefore, be defined as the Art or Science of expression by means of the interwoven and balanced combination of speech and the Fine Arts.

The implications are to me always a little frightening. Here we have the most powerful, or at least, one of the most powerful media of propaganda, of advertisement, through which to mould the public taste and, to us here the most important, it is one of the most valuable auxiliaries of education both youthful and adult. Here I do not limit education to direct education by means of schools, classes or by correspondence, but I include that subtle and very valuable education inherent in or deliberately woven into the ordinary entertainment film.

Women In Films

It is to me of first importance that those traditions and customs that various peoples have built up for the protection of the society in which they live, traditions and customs which are consonant with the character and the genius of the people and which can only be properly appreciated by the people themselves and seldom by the stranger, however sympathetic, should be defended and upheld at all costs. They are the wisdom of the ages and the soul of the people. Something slowly and painfully evolved through countless years by a process of trial and error. No dogmatic enunciation of a single mind these. Many minds over many years have gone to build their structure.

I must admit that the Cinema Industry is not without blemish. What business is? I must also admit that young ladies who take up the Cinema as a profession lay themselves open to stronger temptations than their sheltered sisters who never leave the protection and seclusion of their homes, if they are good homes.

But I do not admit that the Cinema, in this respect, differs, necessarily, from any other open and public form of life, such as stenography, or even nursing.

Those have the welfare of your great Motherland at heart should not dissuade them. Insist upon their proper treatment. Look after their welfare. Protect them by every means in your power. But do not sneer at them nor look down upon them but further applaud them for their courage.

CHANDRAMOHAN, India's leading character actor, who plays the leading role in Huns Picture's "JWALA" booked for Opera House.

GARBO GOES A-MILKING!

This picture is a fake. It is a clever combination of several different pictures. And yet there is a story—or, rather, a romance—behind it. Read the article "Is Garbo Getting Married" reproduced on the oppo site page.

BARUA BECOMES ASSISTANT TO HIS ASSISTANT!

A New Director 'Launched' At New Theatres

CALCUTTA. (By Mail).

Director Phani Majumdar's maiden picture will be a notable one for various reasons. The two singing leading artistes of New Theatres, Saigal and Kananbala are coupled for the first time in this Picture. The supporting cast will consist of players like Jagdish, Bikram Kapoor and others. The story is "Street Singer." There will be plenty of songs for Saigal and Kanan. Over and above several brilliant songs—Kanan will have some dance numbers to her credit.

9th of March, Director Barua with a beaming face was standing in front of the camera, ready to put the sync mark and give a start to the "Street Singer", Phani Majumdar's first independent picture. Director Barua was one of the happiest man of the day. Phani was his most able lieutenant and after years of solid and honest spade work—Majumdar was at last established as a full fledged director. Barua voluntarily came out to act as Phani's assistant on the first day of his first production.

The Set was the theatre-Manager's officer and Bikram Kapoor playing the role of the Manager was sitting on his chair with a face full of monsoon clouds! Jagdish and Ram Kumari were there and they were discussing about a new "find" who according to Jagdish, was the only person who could save the concern from ruin and the management from starvation. This "new-find" was of course, Kanan. The Set was a most realistic one and Phani managed thinks not like a tenderfoot, but just like a hard boiled director of years' standing. But Mr. Barua in the "Assistant's" role was every inch an amateur—and was definitely very nervous in his new job. We find no hope for Barua as an assistant.

Hitler Justifies Rape On 'Higher Morality'

"Behind My Decision Stand 75 Million People, And Before It Stands The German Army" Boasts He

BERLIN: March 18.

In a 45-minute speech in the Reichstag Herr Hitler justified his action in Austria and declared that GERMANY COULD NOT LOOK ON CALMLY WHEN MILLIONS OF GERMANS IN AUSTRIA WERE ILL-TREATED. He claimed that IF HE HAD NOT ACTED IMMEDIATELY, AUSTRIA MIGHT HAVE HAD THE SAME FATE AS SPAIN. HE HAD PREVENTED TERRIBLE NIGHTMARE AND SAVED THE LIVES OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF AUSTRIANS.

HE REGRETTED THAT DEMOCRACIES FAILED TO UNDERSTAND THIS DEVELOPMENT. THEIR REACTION WAS UNINTELLIGIBLE AND INSULTING. HE DECLARED THAT GERMANY REGARDED THE FRONTIERS OF ITALY AS INVIOLABLE.

He asked for another four years to complete the Austro-German Union.

Herr Hitler declared that the creation of an Austrian rump state was rape of six-and-half millions of people, the tragedy of it was that Austria was a structure which could not live. Where Germans were concerned mere hope of returning to home was stamped as crime but right must stay right also in the case of Germans.

"Who can wonder that these people took their rights in their own hands. Nations are creations of God. The League of Nations can only have sense if it adapted its morals to higher morality. Germany again is a world power but which world power can look on calmly when millions of its people at its frontier are ill-treated. There are times when a proud nation cannot look on any further."

Referring to Berchtesgaden talks, he said, he had told Dr. Schuschnigg that in view of Germany's new power, conditions in Austria would lead to continual revolutionary upheavals and the time would come when a big nation could no longer look on.

He had reminded Dr. Schuschnigg that this was his last attempt and he was determined to defend the rights of his compatriots in Austria with those means which were always used when justice was denied, if Dr. Schuschnigg did not change matters. He had offered his hand but he had rejected it. There could be no more doubts that Dr. Schuschnigg was determined to break the agreement.

The first rumours of the plebiscite appeared to us utterly incredible. Elections in Austria were a great swindle. Dr. Schuschnigg knew full well that he had only a minority of the population to back him up.

"If I had not acted immediately, Austria might have had the same fate as Spain. I prevented a terrible nightmare. I pursued a great aim and led my home country to Germany. Dr. Schuschnigg did not believe that I would intervene. He and his supporters can thank God that I did, because my prompt action has saved the lives of tens of thousands of Austrians. Behind my decision stand 75 million people and before it stands the German army. It is regrettable that democracies have failed to understand the development. Their reaction is unintelligible and insulting."

Herr Hitler said he had assured Signor Mussolini that just as in the case of France, so also in the case of Italy, Germany would regard the frontiers as inviolable.

"I believe that in these great hours wherein the eternal dream of the German people is fulfilled not one individual part of our people should be called upon to confirm that unity." The Austrian people when they voted in the plebiscite on April 10 would not be alone. Germany would accompany them, the whole of the German nation on April 10 would line up to make its sacred confession. Not six-and-half million people but 75 millions would be asked. Herr Hitler concluded asking for another four years to complete the Austro-German union.—Reuter.

SCHUSCHNIGG HOME INTERNED IN HIS OWN INTEREST

BERLIN, March 18.

Berlin officials announced from Vienna that Dr. Schuschnigg is still at his former residence in the Belvedere Castle. He can move freely in the Castle grounds but limitation of movements became necessary "because his safety could not be guaranteed owing to the feeling of the Viennese against Dr. Schuschnigg".

He enjoys every comfort and is quite well. Similar measures have been taken in the case of Dr. Miklas. The Leader Legitimate Duke Von Hohenberg, eldest son of the Archduke Fraz Ferdinand is taken under protective custody "at his request."—Reuter.

SCHUSCHNIGG NOT UNDER ARREST?

VIENNA, March 18.

It is officially stated that Dr. Schuschnigg is not under arrest. Therefore there is no question that he will be taken to a concentration camp.

A propaganda Official declared that a further statement may be made later.—Reuter.

MYSTERY OF FREUD'S WHEREABOUTS

VIENNA, March 18.

Members of Prof. Freud's family interviewed by Reuter at his home to-day stated that the professor was well. There are strong rumours that the famous psychologist has been arrested or is under preventive arrest.—Reuter.

THREE-YEAR DEFENCE PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, March 18.

The Defence Council has endorsed the three-year expansion programme providing for the strengthening of the defence forces, the capacity of munitions factories and the conversion of industry for war purposes.—Reuter.

Gen. Jordan And Staff Arrested

MUNICH, March 18.

The Austrian Consul General Jordan and three of the staff have been arrested.—Reuter.

FRENCH VICE-CONSUL KILLED

110 Casualties In Air Raid On Barcelona

BARCELONA, March 18.

The French Vice Consul at Barcelona, M. Lecouteuse was killed in to-day's air raid. The French Consul-General M. Pinet was wounded. The death roll in to-day's air raids at present is 110 killed and 150 wounded.—Reuter.

SPANISH RIGHT TO BUY ARMS

Republican Govt.'s Appeal To America

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The Spanish Republican Government have appealed to the United States Government for the right to buy arms from America, according to the Spanish Ambassador in Washington who expressed the hope that other democratic countries, notably Great Britain, would not deny the Spanish Government this privilege.—Reuter.

"STOP THOSE RAIDS"

Appeal To Spanish Belligerents

LONDON, March 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Neville Chamberlain after expressing horror and disgust at the Barcelona raids said the French and British Governments had agreed to appeal to both the parties in Spain to stop such bombardments and the French Government had approached the Vatican with a view to obtaining their Association with the appeal.—Reuter's Special.

Fifth And Worst Air Raid

BARCELONA, March 18.

A fifth raid to-day lasted 35 minutes and was the longest and the worst in the past 48 hours.—Reuter.

SIXTH AIR RAID ON BARCELONA

BARCELONA, March 18.

There was a sixth air raid at 3 p.m. The official estimate of the casualties in all raids since 10 p.m. on Wednesday upto 2 p.m. to-day is 600 killed and a 1.000 injured.—Reuter.

£1,000,000 FOUND IN RUINS

Big Windfall For Spanish Government

BARCELONA, (By Mail).

The Spanish Government has found £1,000,000 in cash and bond in the ruins of the Bank of Spain in Teruel.

Workmen engaged in clearing away the debris found the money, which includes 296,000 pesetas (£24,000) in notes intended to be used by the rebels, but which were not yet stamped.—B.U.P.

1,300 Victims Of Air Raids

LONDON, March 19.

The bodies of 1,300 victims of the air raids were recovered from the ruins of Barcelona according to a Spanish press agency message received in London.

Over 2,000 are now known to have been wounded.—Reuter's Special.

Chamberlain Greeted On Birthday

LONDON, March 18.

Mr. Chamberlain has received shoals of congratulatory messages in Downing Street on the occasion of his 69th birthday to-day.—Reuter.

BOWING TO INEVITABLE?

Lithuania Accepts Polish Terms

TALLIN (Esthonia) Mar. 19.

The Lithuanian Government has accepted the terms of the Polish ultimatum. The reply was handed to the Polish Minister here, by the Lithuanian Minister in Esthonia.—Reuter.

EARLIER

KAUNAS, March 19.

The majority of the members of the Lithuanian Cabinet are reported to be in favour of accepting Poland's demands while expressing disapproval of their being presented in the form of an ultimatum.

The Foreign Minister will announce the decision at a meeting of the Diet on Saturday afternoon. The ultimatum expires at 8 p.m. (G. M. T.).

Reservists To Stand In Readiness For Emergencies

KAUNAS, March 19.

Five out of the eight Cabinet Ministers are stated to have favoured acceptance of the terms of the ultimatum. Government have demanded maintenance of strict discipline in reply to the memorandum, urging rejection of the ultimatum, presented to the President by semi-military organisations. Reservists have been ordered to stand by in readiness in emergency.—Reuter.

Will Lithuania Yield To Poland?

WARSAW, March 19.

A crowd of 50,000 including most members of the Government assembled to greet Smigley Rydd on his return to Warsaw from Vilna.

Smigley Rydz had long conversation with Col. Beck.

Meanwhile, it is learned from Kovno that the Lithuanian public opinion favours giving way to the Polish ultimatum as it is felt that the relations between the two countries would be better if diplomatic contacts are established voluntarily without having to yield to pressure.—Reuter

TRAFFIC COMMUNICATIONS OPENED

After Lapse Of 20 Years

KAUNAS, March 19.

The Diet has accepted the Government's decision to comply with the ultimatum, which gave Lithuania until 21|00 to agree to re-establish diplomatic relations and reopen traffic communications by March 31.

For 20 years there has been no traffic between the two countries. The ultimatum indicated there could be no discussion of principles but only of technical duties.

Notes have been duly exchanged, accrediting Ministers Plenipotentiary to both the countries. It is expected reconstruction of the Lithuania Cabinet will shortly take place.

The unconditional acceptance of Poland's demands has left much bitter feeling, as it is considered a surrender to a threat of invasion. It is expected anti-Polish sentiment will find expression in the resignation of three or four Ministers, including Lozoraitis, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ULTIMATUM OF PEACE

Warsaw: A foreign office spokesman interviewed by Reuter said that the strong note to Lithuania was actually an ultimatum of peace. Poland was very pleased to resume relations. There was no question of a triumphal conquest of Lithuania.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9565 kc/s. for Transmissions I & II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s for Transmission III.

A. M.

7.30 Instrumental Selections. 7.44 Sentimental Songs. 7.51 Chorus Geets. 7.58 Film Hits. 8.12 Vocal Duets. 8.20 Classics. 8.30 For Children (Marathi).

TRANSMISSION II

A. M.

11.30 Air Orchestra: Hojaj. 11.40 Sangit Bhaskar Vasant Amrit.

P. M.

12.15 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 12.30 Readings from Hindustani Poems. 12.45 Planning Food. Dinner Breads and Toasts. A talk by Hilda Flanders. 1.0 Record Programme.

TRANSMISSION III

P. M.

5.30 Shamsuddin: Multani Astai. 5.55 Dhanashri on Sitar. 6.0 Nagappa of Akkalkot. Abhangs. 6.15 Manzil, music composition by Air Orchestra. 6.30 Evensong. 7.30 The Clash, talk in Gujarati by Kapila Khandwalla. 7.45 Master Vasant Amrit. 8.23 Ghungaru Tarang. 8.27 Tabla Tarang. 8.30 Master Vasant Amrit: Rageshri, Bhajans. 9.0 News (Hindustani). 8.15 Master Vasant Amrit. Gujarati ghazals. 9.30 News. 9.45 Sport. Review by A.F.S. Talyarkhan. 10.0 Jaddan Bai.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

A. M.

8.0 Mohammad Aslam. 8.20 Dulari. 8.45 Mohammad Shakoor. 9.0 Umraxia Begam. 9.20 An Instrumental Duet. 9.30 Tasadduq Husain. 9.45 For Jack and Jill.

TRANSMISSION II

P. M.

12.30 Record Programme. 1.30 A Sunday Programme.

TRANSMISSION III

P. M.

5.0 Vizianagram Football Tournament. 6.0 Tasadduq Husain. 6.15 Umrazia Begam. 6.45 Mohammad Aslam. 7.0 For Villagers Only. 8.0 The responsibilities of Parents in India. A talk in Hindustani by Zafar Ali Khan. 8.15 Umrazia Begam. 8.40 Mohammad Aslam, Khamsa. 8.50 Tasadduq Husain. 9.15 News, Weather, in Hindustani. 9.30 In English. 9.45 Sports. Review by G. D. Sondhi. Relayed from Lahore. 10.0 Dulari. 10.20 Tasadduq Husain. 10.40 Umrazia Begam. 10.55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I &II

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres. 4.905 kc/s.

P. M.

5.0 to 7.0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7.0 Sitar Solo. 7.15 Mohammad Shakor. 7.40 Dulari. 8.0 to 10.0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10.0 European Music. 10.25 Theatre Music. 10.55 News.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 m,, 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m.. 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

A. M.

8.30 Morning Raagas. 10.21 Music Lessons. 10.51 Stage and Screen. 11.6 Morning Music. News.

P. M.

6.6 Church Service. 7.21 Sreemati-Milan. 8.6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8.21 Mastan Gama 8.36 Binapani Mukherji. 8.58 Muneswar Doyal. 9-6 The News Weather Report 9-21 Vocal Recital 9-36 Holland to Calcutta talk bv H. Van Straatan 9-51 Wilhelm Backhaus and BBC Symphony Orchestra.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

A. M.

7-30 Lal Mohd 7-45 Nawabbai 8-0 Khyber Orchestra 8-10 Zohra Khatoon.

P. M.

12-0 Khyber Orchestra 12-5 Nawabbai 12-20 Lal Mohd. 12-35 Zohra Khatoon 12-50 A Trio 5-30 Khabare. Atare 6-30 Khyber Orchestra: Dhun 6-36 Lal Mohd. 6-55 Zohra Khatoon 7-15 Khyber Orchestra 7-25 Nawabbai 7-45 Western System of Education talk in Hindustani by S. Y. Shah 8-0 Lal Mohd. 8-15 Zohra Khatoon 8-35 Naghma-I-Raad. By Khyber Orchestera 8-45 Nawabbhai 9-0 Zohra Khatoon and Lal Mohd. News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 I English 9-45 The Law talk by Mian Zia-ud-Din 10-0 Khosha-i-Pervin.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P. M.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra 6-10 Ashid Ali Khan of Patiala 6-30 For Countryside 7-0 Wazirbai of Poona 7-30 Haidar Bakhsh 7-35 Shamshadbai 7-45 Ashiq Ali Khan 8-15 Stagecraft talk in Hindustani by Rafi Peer 8-30 Shamshadabai 8-45 Wazirbai News, Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Fortnight's Sports review by G. D. Sondhi 10-0 Ashiq Ali Khan 10-30 Sardar Husain 10-35 Wazirbai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

P. M.

7-25 Opening 7-30 Irish Concert 7-50 BBC Military Band 8-50 Willie Walker Octet 9-15 Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary 9-35 Bells, and an Empire Service.

10-50 p.m. to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes.

GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).
GSB 9 51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

GERMAN CLAIMS FOR AUTONOMY

PRAGUE, March 19.

There are expectations that the contemplated concessions to the three and a half million Germans in Czechoslovakia by the Government will go far towards meeting German claims for autonomy.

Under the plan, the Cabinet discussed yesterday, the Germans would be given 22 per cent. representation in the Central Offices.

In the local administration, their strength will be proportionate to their numbers, which will mean that, in the overwhelmingly German districts, they will have virtual autonomy. The proposal is, that these percentages should be made part of the law of the land.—Reuter.

Clouston And Picketts Reach Sydney

SYDNEY, March 19.

Clouston and Ricketts arrived at 05-20 hours G.M.T., and were welcomed by a crowd of 5,000 Clouston said that he was disappointed that he was disappointed and that he was unable to beat the record of Scott and Black, but everything was against them. The flight from Port Darwin took just under 12 hours. —Reuter.

Mexican Govt.'s War On Alien Oil Companies

President Attacks Their Attitude Regarding Labour Dispute

MEXICO CITY, March 19.

Following a meeting of the Cabinet, President Cardenas announced that the Mexican Government would expropriate foreign oil companies.

The President in a broadcast speech violently attacked them for their attitude regarding the labour dispute.

Earlier, trade unions advised the employees of foreign oil companies to strike throughout the country at midnight following the decision of the Labour Arbitrator Board in favour of the men on a petition that owing to the failure of the companies to comply with the Board's award. collective labour contract had lapsed.

The decision means that the companies must pay the workers compensation in the form of three months wages amounting to about 800.000 sterling.

The President said that nobody doubted the Rebel elements in the oilfields were sustained by the foreign oil companies in 1917/20 against constituted Government. "Even to-day, discontent is being sown and they have supplied money, arms and munitions for rebellions. It is time to finish once for all such situation and if necessary we shall sacrifice all constructive activities under taken by the present Government, including change in the rate of exchange, in order to bring into effect mexico's economic liberation. we shall thus be able to face the financial. compromise resulting from the expropriation."—Reuter.

Mexican Bank Suspends Dealings In Gold

MEXICO CITY March 19.

It is announced that the Banco Demexico has temporarily suspended gold and foreign exchange dealings This does not mean that it has abandoned functions as the Regulating centre which it will resume as soon as deemed advisable.—Reuter.

DEATH OF LORD KINNOULL.

LONDON. March 19.

Death has occurred of Lord George Harley Hay Kinnoull.

Lord Kinnoull was born on 30th March 1902 and was the son of the 12th Earl of Kinnoull He was educated at Eton.

IRELAND BEAT ENGLAND

BELFAST. March 19.

In Men's Hockey, Ireland beat England, by three goals to nil, and retained the International Championship.—Reuter.

Broadbent Taken To Bima

BATAVIA, March 19.

Broadbent was picked up today by a Dutch naval plane and taken to Bima on the Island of Sumbawa.—Reuter.

It costs you nothing

TO TEST THIS AMAZING NEW AMERICAN INVENTION !

Price
Rs. 18
(including fitting)

NOW IT'S VACU-MATIC

The supercharge Carburettor Control, greatest motor improvement of recent years. Automatically balances Air and Petrol at all speeds. Fits all cars and trucks. Over 30% saving on Petrol.

Vacu-Matic saves its cost in a month or two.

Apply Sole Distributors for India:

ZENITH AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Colaba Causeway (Next Brady's Flats),
BOMBAY.

Applications For Agencies Invited.

MONEY-BACK Guarantee!

We guarantee to refund the value of a Vacu-Matic should the purchaser be dissatisfied with it within one week from date of installation by us.
Zenith Automobile Co.

VACU-MATIC
THE CARBURETOR CONTROL THAT Breathes!

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

FAVOURITES TO THE FORE

Vidalin Wins Carnarvon Plate

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Well backed horses were successful all along the line at Mahaluxmi, where Britt was again seen to great advantage in scoring on Premier and My Billy. These successes sent the Australian lightweight's tally to 30 and this is easily the best season he has had since he began riding in Western India. Harold Jones was also astride two winners in Checkmate and Sherwood, both favourites in their respective races.

For the first time in many years onlookers saw a horse walk-over in a race. This was in the Second Dealers Plate for which Fadilhat al Hawa was the sole starter. Mr. Diamond's champion four years old mare scared away the other competitors and I think the time has come to alter the terms and conditions of this event which invariably sees the top notchers in the important positions at the judge's end.

VIDALIN SCORES

Superbly handled by Selby Vidalin won the Carnarvon Plate very easily from the well favoured Tressex. It was a case of father bea ing son for the winner is owned by Mr. P. B. Avasia and the runner-up carried the colours of Mr. J. P. Avasia who is a new comer to the game.

Quietly fancied, Oceanus came with a late run to fill a placing in front of Corey who made the running in the company of Casino fo nearly ten furlongs

Backers saw what manner of a good horse My Billy is when the son of Moabite scored in the Lingfield Park Plate with 9st-7 in the saddle. The result was in accordance with popular expectation for My Billy and Budapest fought out their market duel in the race. Britt rode his mount in check and challenging close home pulled out enough to score by half a length. Bachelor's Bard was in the fighting, but he has come back to form very late in the season.

MALONE'S FIRST WINNER

J. Malone turned out his first winner, when after two disappointments Sherwood was induced by Jones to win the Mullingar Plate. The son of Sherwood Star was a popular winner for he was always a warm order in the market. Heritance, very well ridden by J. Britt, came from a longway back to run the winner to a length. A. Short spell would yearn to have done the Birthright gelding a world of good.

In a close finish for the Futurity Plate, Checkmate only just got home by a short head from Dante. The favourite owed his success to the strong handling he received from Jones who must be one of the most powerful finishers on this side.

Messrs. Dzmbinski and F. W. Northmore's Don Toncredo found a winning opportunity in the Futurity Plate. Division II. Racing generously for the first time in the hands of Marrable. The grey son of Pick of the Circus scored very easily at the extense of Vanity Fair. Cymro and several others. The well favoured Muscadet who is a very moderate customer was hard ridden into third place

SIBBRITT RIDES A FINE FINISH

Devonian had the distinction of beating the biggest field of the day when he finished in front of sixteen others in the Somerset Plate. Sibbritt rode a fine finish to get the 3 to 1 chance home comfortably ahead of Pomme d'Or. Dick Tapper, fast striking form was in the money and Monte Carlo came into prominence over the last furlong, and is worth noting.

The Mooltan Plate saw the well backed Premier in the important position with his stablemate Pom Pom in the next best placing. The Bhopal owned Cherie could not quite cope with her big weight and was beaten into the third berth.

Begum Ferooza Dullhan's Vinget-Un-a 13 to 1 chance upset the odds taken about Orient in the Final Plate. A difficult horse to ride, the four year old went well for Kassim Hassan and though tackled near home by the favourite, galloped resolutely enough to win comfortably by a length. Lookman accounted for the beaten others.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV other than those in Starred Class.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PREMIER, 8-4, E. Britt 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's POM POM, 7-13, Purtu Singh 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's CHERIE, 9-2, W. Sibbritt 3
Capt. J. W. Goldsmith's FASHION, 8-11, N. E. Eude 4

Won by 1 length, 1 1|2 lengths and head (length).

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 27 and Rs. 13 for places.

Did not run: Philopena 7-13.

Time:—1 min. 15-2|5secs.

Winner trained by Moosa.

Favourite: Premier.

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Messrs V. O. Dzubinski and F. W. Northmore's DON TANCREDO, 8-5, Marrable 1
Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Duggan's VANITY FAIR, 8-0, Selby 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's CYMRO, 8-10, Mendoza 3
Messrs P. D. and E. D. Pandole's MUSCADET, 8-5, E. Britt 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths and short head (length).

Tote paid Rs. 69 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 26, and Rs. 48 for places.

Did not run: Wild Cherry 9-0, Wooranian 8-0, Talkless 7-11.

Time: 1 minute, 39 2|5 seconds.

Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

Favourite: Muskadet.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance (About) 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Begum Feeroza Dulhan's VINGT-ET-UN 8-2, Kassim Hassan 1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's ORIENT 8-9 Brace 2
Mr. Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's LOOKMAN 8-2, Selby 3
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's KUTUB 9-4, Jadhav 4

All ran.

Won by 1 length, 2 length, head.

Time:—2mins. 58secs.

Tote paid Rs. 138 for Win, Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 for Places.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Raja Dhanrajgir and Mr. M. C. Patel's CHECKMATE 9-0 R. H. Jones 1
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. M. P. M. Dalal's DANTE 7-7, Graham 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's MISS GRENVILLE 8-0, E. Britt 3
Mr. Camberley's THE RIGHT MAN 8-7, B. McQuade .. 4

All ran

Tote paid Rs. 27 for Win, Rs. 14, Rs. 19, Rs. 24 for Places.

Won by short-head, head, 1-1|3 lengths.

Time:—1min. 39-4|5secs.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. J. E. Malone's SHERWOOD 8-12, Jones. 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's HERITANCE 8-0, E. Britt 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's SUNDOWN 8-2, Whiteside 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FOOTSLOGGER 7-12, Meekings 4

Won by 1 length, 1 length head.

Time:—2mins. 7-3|5secs.

Did Not Run:—Cash 8-11 and Coeur Brule 8-0.

Tote paid Rs. 23 for Win, Rs. 13, Rs. 35 and Rs. 27 for Places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE SOMERSET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's DEVONIAN, 8-3, W. Sibbritt .. 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's POMME D'OR 8-5, Burn 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DICK TAPPER 8-4, E. Britt 3
Mr. Eve's MONTE CARLO 7-11 J. O'Neale 4

Did Not Run:—Rose Marie 9-0, Carana 9-0, Eastern Queen 7-4.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for Win, Rs. 20, Rs. 23 and Rs. 38 for Places.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance—(About) 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's VIDALIN 9-0, Selby 1
Mr. J. P. Avasia's TRESSEX 8-0, W. Sibbritt 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's OCEANUS 8-7, Bromley .. 3
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's CORCY 8-4, E. Britt .. 4

Did Not Run:—Bonheur 8-2.

Tote paid Rs. 58 for Win, Rs. 20, Rs. 14 and Rs. 26 for Places.

Winner trained G. A. Haji.

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,100, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. M. N. Bilimoria's MY BILLY 9-7, E. Britt 1
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BUDAPEST 8-2, Bromley 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 8-7, Selby .. 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's SWIFT REYNARD 8-7 W. Sibbritt 4

Did Not Run:—Light Sussex 8-10, Chhatrasal 8-4, Tarsis 8-4, Twain 7-6.

Tote paid Rs. 37 for Win, Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17.

Winner trained D. M. Mistry.

AGENT'S 'NO' TO TRAMWAY UNION

MADRAS, March 19.

A deputation of the Tramway Union met Mr. Burkenshaw, Agent of the Tramways, to continue the discussion on the memorandum of grievances.

As regards the reinstatement of five leaders of the Union who had not been taken back after the last strike, the Agent stated that, as they had left work without notice and no satisfactory record of service, he had taken the opportunity to eliminate them. He added that his decision was final irrevocable.

The Union thereupon requested the Agent to join them in applying for arbitration in view of fundamental differences. The Agent promised to consider the matter.

The deputation is meeting him again on March 22.—A.P.

RESHUFFLING OF SIND CABINET

KARACHI, March 19.

While Sir Ghulam Hussain was waiting at Government House to interview the Governor, the Hindu Minister handed him some paper and left.

Presuming this to be resignation, Pressmen queried the Premier on return from the interview. But Sir Ghulam was very reticent though he did not discuss the possibility of reshuffling the ministry. The accretion of strength is claimed by the united party who hold the trump card and they entered into a compact with the Hindus. Various parties are taking stock of the situation.—A.P.

Four sets of triplets—in 1930, 1933, 1936, and 1938—have been born to a Nicaraguan woman. They are all alive and well.

JUST THE THING YOU WANT

You never get where Your Choice is limited

A Variety of Swadeshi goods from every corner of India now on exhibition

at

THE 4th INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

Now open at Azad Maidan

IT PAYS YOU TO PAY A VISIT

to the

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR EXHIBITION

The choicest of Swadeshi goods from Delhi, Benares, etc., now spread before you to select at a bargain.

Sind Assembly Adjourned

Ministry Has Not Yet Resigned

KARACHI, March 19.

Prof. Ghanshyam, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly sent the following telegram to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at New Delhi, "cut motion has been carried. The total grant on General Administration has been defeated. Wire whether Government can continue, and whether any expenditure can be incurred after April 1."

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram who was busy with Sukkur by-election, was called, and he arrived here this morning.

Prof. Ghanshyam (Congress Party Leader) and Mr. Nichaldas (Hindu Party) received at 10 o'clock this morning invitations from the Governor requesting them to see him at 10-30 a.m. today.

It is understood that two more similar invitations have been delivered to Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla and Khan Bahadur Allabux (Leader of the United Party).

When the Assembly met this morning Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayutullah suggested that in view of the situation arisen yesterday it was desirable that the House should adjourn to enable its members to consider the position.

The Speaker announced that he had consulted the Governor who has agreed to an adjournment of the House and also to the granting of one more day for non-official business and he let it to the House to decide whether to adjourn or not.

Mr. Sidhwa sought a clarification of the Premier's statement enquiring what situation had arisen and whether the Government has resigned to which the Premier replied emphatically in the negative The House was adjourned.—A.P.

CONGRESS PARTY LEADER MEETS GOVERNOR

United Congress Coalition Expected

KARACHI, March 19.

Prof. Ghanshyam interviewed the Governor for about 15 minutes this morning. It is understood that His Excellency explained the implications of yesterday's vote and enquired about the possibilities of the formation of a coalition Ministry.

Prof. Ghanshyam is believed to have replied that he had not yet consulted either his party members or the Congress Executive.

The Governor is further understood to have pointed out the necessity of forming the Ministry as quickly as possible and that he had not so far called the Muslim leaders and had not decided what he would do in that connection.

Congressmen at present are discussing the position with Mr. Jairamdas, Mr. Choitram and other leaders.

In the meanwhile Mr. Nichaldas is at present interviewing His Excellency at the time of wiring, 11 a.m.—A.P.

Congress Coalition Not Possible?

A later message says:

Mr. Nehchal Das' interview with the Governor lasted for about 45 minutes in the course of which it is understood the former informed His Excellency that his party carried on negotiations with the Congress and found no possibility of forming a coalition Ministry.

However, the United Party and the Hindus now possessed the majority in the House and would undertake to form a ministry comprising five Ministers and six Parliamentary secretaries.

After Mr. Nehchal Das' departure Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah was closeted with His Excellency at the time of wiring, 12-15.—A.P.

CLOSEPET TO HAVE NO TODDY & OPIUM

Mysore Govt.'s Experimental Scheme

BANGALORE, March 18.

The Government of Mysore have passed orders closing toddy, 'arrack', 'ganja' and opium shops in Closepet and Chennapatna Taluks.

The scheme will be tried in the first instance for a period of one year from July 1, 1938.—United Press.

'Pindi City Congress Committee Elections

RAWALPINDI, March 19.

General elections of the City Congress Committee were held last night in spite of torrential rains.

Babu Mohd. Din representative of the Provincial Congress presided. Comrade Latif, who was expelled from the City Congress Committee, was allowed to exercise his vote by orders of Doctor Satyapal, President of Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.—A.P.

UNITED PARTY GOVT. FOR SIND?

Alla Bux's Hopes Of Success

KARACHI, March 19.

Khan Bahadur Alla Bux had an interview with the Governor, for over 15 minutes to-night.

It is understood that His Excellency made enquiries about the latest party strength, and the prospects of the United Party forming a Government.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux is hopeful of undertaking the task and he expects to see His Excellency the Governor again on Monday

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND S. AFRICA

Indian Merchants' Representation To Govt. Of India

BOMBAY, March. 19.

"In no quarter has in the immediate past a demand been made for an agreement with South Africa. India's trade position with that country is also from the nature of the agreement concluded not going to improve immediately", says the Committee of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the course of a representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, on the subject of the temporary trade agreement between India and South Africa about which the Government of India issued a communique on March 9.

LEGISLATURE SHOULD RATIFY AGREEMENTS

The letter adds: "Such arrangements while at the time of their initiation are announced as temporary have unfortunately in this country a knack of becoming permanent. Although under the existing constitution, the Government of India are under no constitutional obligation to place before the Legislature the terms of a trade agreement before it is concluded or ratified, the Indian commercial community has persistently demanded that the healthy practice should be set up by making it a convention that all trade agreements before they are finally concluded and ratified should be subject to the approval of the Legislature"

WHY THIS ANXIETY?

Referring to the agreement with South Africa the letter adds: While there has been no immediate demand for such an agreement it is difficult to understand the anxiety of the Government to rush through this agreement. The Indian commercial community in the past has often complained about the omission in the scope of the trade agreements of reciprocal rights of free trade, free citizenship, travel, residence, navigation, etc. The provisions in regard to such rights are a normal feature of trade agreements entered into between European countries. The many social and other disabilities which obtain in South Africa against the nationals of this country are matters on which the Indian public opinion has felt very strongly and Indian national self-respect required before any talk of agreement affecting trade negotiations with that country, the disabilities on Indians in that country towards Indians were removed. It is surprising that the Government of India should not at all have considered this aspect of the question.—A. P.

POLITICALS NO CRIMINALS

Features Of C. P. Prisons' Act Amending Bill

NAGPUR, March 19.

A Bill to amend the Prisons Act, 1894 in its application to the Central Provinces and Berar, so as to give greater facilities regarding food, work and clothing to the politicals, will be introduced by the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, the Premier, during the current session of the C. P. Legislative Assembly.

According to the Bill, the political prisoners are defined as persons arrested for offence committed with a political motive and which does not involve the use of any but technical force of violence to person or property. Political prisoners shall not be subjected to humiliation in conducting searches, and they will be kept separately from ordinary criminals. They will be permitted to supplement food and clothing from outside sources, and all politicals will be treated as B class prisoners, the maximum hours for their manual labour being fixed at 6 per day.

The statement of objections and reasons of the Bill says:—

"Prisoners in the last Civil Disobedience Movement were treated like criminal prisoners in jails. The love of one's own country is no crime, and the treatment of political prisoners in jails must be on different footing."—United Press.

M. R. Masani Bound For Dhulia

BOMBAY, March 19.

Mr. M. R. Masani, member of the Congress Labour committee, left to-night for Dhulia to investigate personally into the grave situation created by the refusal of the Millowners of the Khandesh to implement the recommendations of the Bombay Textile Enquiry Committee and the Bombay Government.—A.P.

Selling soap For Instance...

SABITADEVI

● In Defence of the Dignity of Labour:

● In Response to the Claim of Love:

● In Furtherance of the Feminist Spirit:

BLENDS WORK with LOVE and finds in it LIFE'S NEW DELIGHT:

IN

SAGAR'S SOULFUL SOCIAL "300 Days AND AFTER"

with MOTILAL, BIBBO, YAKUB.

Director: PUROTTAM BADAMI

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

2nd WEEK

To-day (Sunday), Mon. (Hol.) 2-30 p.m.

● A COMMOTION OF LIVELY HAPPENINGS ●

West End Talkies ... Kingston Road

In Bombay Assembly

Campaign For Sound Rural Health

Minister Gilder On Govt. Proposals To Amend Public Health Act

REFUTES CHARGE OF SLACKNESS: 'CUT' MOTIONS WITHDRAWN

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WHAT WERE DESCRIBED AS HEALTH UNIT ORGANISATIONS IN BOMBAY PROVINCE, IN CHARGE OF COMPREHENSIVE SCHEMES, WAS FORE-SHADOWED BY THE HON'BLE DR. M. D. D. GILDER, MINISTER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON SATURDAY, IN THE COURSE OF DISCUSSION ON A CUT MOTION.

For Sound Rural Health

The duties of these organisations according to the Minister, would be to inaugurate sound rural health work of all types in selected areas in the province, to demonstrate modern methods of practical approach to rural health problems and to serve as field training centres for all grades of public health personnel.

Amending Public Health Act

Dr. Gilder gave an elaborate account of the activities taken on hand by him and pointed out that proposals for amending the Public Health Act would be shortly brought before the House.

The Minister refuted the charge of slackness on his part and stated that an increase of Rs. 1,11,600 was provided in the Budget this year for medical relief purposes.

The Cut motion was withdrawn.

Making Development Schemes Pay

Speaking on another cut motion the Hon. Mr. Nurie stated that Government were considering the question of making the various Development schemes pay and thus reduce the annual drain of nearly 50 lakhs as interest and depreciation charges. Government were examining a scheme seeking to reconstruct the Ambernath Water Works so that water could be supplied to Thana, Kalyan and Salsette thus yield a 7 per cent income.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Discussion on Budget Grants was continued in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday. The House had before it the cut motion of Dr. J. A. Collaco to the demand for grant for Public Health, to discuss the Public Health policy of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker continuing his speech suggested that Government should spread correct knowledge about Vitamins, about which a lot was heard by the public without their knowing what exactly it was.

Mr. M. M. Patel urged the Government to immediately take on hand some scheme which would provide enough water supply in the rural area of the Ahmednagar district.

Mr S. H. Jhabvala was surprised at the defence of the Government's Public Health policy by Dr. Ghia. If a larger grant had been made for Public Health, the credit for it should go to the country and the people and not the minister in charge. He complained about the lack of supervision and efficiency in the Public Health Department. India, he said had become a dumping ground for all sorts of foreign drugs and medicines. The speaker wanted that Government should have rigid control over the sale of such drugs.

GILDER'S REPLY

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health replying to the debate said that though very little interest was taken in affairs of public health in the former legislative councils, several medical men got together and aroused the interest of the House in the subject. He was glad to see that the same interest continued at present.

Dr. Gilder added that the question of amending the Health Act was being considered and the proposals would be placed before the House shortly. Government were alive to the question of adulteration of drugs and already there was a Bill before the Central Legislature on the subject. When that measure would be passed, the local Government would take up the question of suitably supplementing that legislation. Provision had already been made for the establishment of a pharmaceutical laboratory in the Haffkine Institute as suggested by the Drugs Enquiry Committee for testing the drugs.

As regards the adulteration of ghee, the Minister stated that there was no definite test at present for finding out the genuineness of ghee.

The law regarding the training of pharmaceutical chemists and compounders and also for dealing with the advertisements of patent medicines was already being drafted. And amendment of the Town Planning Act was ready. Similarly another Bill was also ready, which dealt with registration of nurses. A scheme of health insurance for workers was under contemplation.

Continuing the Minister observed that this year's increase in the provision made for new services amounted not to a few thousands as was suggested but to Rs. 111,600. The Minister mentioned that the establishment of Health Unit Organisation was being considered. Its duties would be to inaugurate sound rural health work of all types in a selected portion of the Presidency, to demonstrate modern methods of practical approach to rural health problems and to serve as a field training centre for all grades of public health personnel in the Presidency.

Such a Unit, the Minister added would also exercise its influence over the control of epidemics. As regards the complaints about the cost of serra and vaccines manufactured at the Haffkine Institute, the Minister stated that they were not sold in the market.

I.M.S. OFFICERS

Referring to the question of retaining I.M.S. officers at the Haffkine Institute, the Minister stated that he would commend to the House the saying that children had to suffer for the sins of their parents. The rules had been framed by the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General-in-Council and those rules had to be observed. According to those rules if an I.M.S. Officer served for two years in a Province he belonged to that province. Bombay had one unconfirmed I.M.S. Officer and he was reverted. In the Public Health Department, the number of I.M.S. Officers had been reduced to one.

Government were aware of the problem of the movement of lepers and Government were going through the question of finding out a proper solution.

As regards employment of 'dais,' the Minister stated that it was for the local bodies to consider.

WATER SUPPLY.

Complaints had been made regarding supply of water for scheduled castes. The Minister observed, that no special well for scheduled castes could be opened in the area where they were living, if the District Committee had decided in favour of digging a common well. The Minister was not unaware of the stable nuisance in Thana and Vile Parle effective steps were being taken in the matter.

Dr. J. A. Collaco replying stated that Government which received amounts from the Central Government and increased income due to surcharge on electricity should provide more funds for public health. The Finance Minister should have a soft heart for the Public Health Department.

CUT WITHDRAWN

The cut motion was withdrawn and the demand of Rs. 32,03,000 for Public Health was made.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works made a demand for a Grant of Rs. 5,25,000 under Bombay Development Scheme.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted to know why Rs. 1,16,000 of expenditure for Water supply to Worli Chawls had been included under the head Revenue Charges. The loss to Government and the Presidency through interest and depreciation charges of the various development schemes would be roughly 50 lakhs a year.

CONDITIONS IN WORLI CHAWLS.

Mr. Nurie replying said that it was quite true that the condition was appalling. For the Ambernath Water Works Rs. 50 lakhs had been spent and there was no return. Six crores had been invested in the Worli Chawls and the members of the House knew the condition. Government were anxious to take steps to see if the return from these investments could not be increased by investing, if necessary, some more amounts. A new scheme regarding Ambernath Water Works was being examined, with a view to make the Works supply water to Kalyan, Thana, and Salsette. It would cost 50 lakhs more and was expected to give a return of about seven per cent. As far as the chawls were concerned, ten lakhs had been provided to repair the chawls and remodel them as far as possible, so that more tenants could be attracted. It is expected that the revenues from this would increase substantially. The amount of a lakh and sixteen thousands had been provided for erecting tanks on the top of these chawls, as there had been complaints from those living in the second, third and fourth floors that they were not getting enough water supply.

LATTHE EXPLAINS.

Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated that the amount had to be brought under Revenue charges because the Capital account had been closed and Government did not want to raise a loan when money was avilable under revenue heads.

THE GRANT WAS MADE.

Mr. Nurie then made another demand for a grant of Rs. 4,73,000 for Bombay Development scheme.

Sir. A. M. K. Dehalvi, formally moved a token cut to discuss the Backbay reclamation scheme.

FIGHTING MALARIA.

Mr. J. B. Greaves said Government of Bombay should co-operate with the Bombay Municipality in fighting malaria. The Bombay Corporation had a very efficient staff for doing anti-malaria work and they were not allowed to work in Railway, and Government properties. The speaker suggested that they should be allowed to work in the Back Bay reclamation. He suggested that the footpaths provided at the Marine Drive should be smoother and not rough. He also suggested that Government should control the speed of cars on this road, as it sometimes became a regular danger to pedestrians. He asked the minister in charge to consider the feasibility of having an overbridge right across from the Queen's Road to the Marine Drive footpath.

Mr. Nurie replying stated that the footpaths were not rough as had been suggested by the previous speaker. As regards the overbridge, he thought that it was for the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to consider. Regarding speed on the Marine Drive, the Minister admitted that cars did go very fast on this road. Government would consider the question of controlling the speed.

The cut motion was withdrawn and the demand was made.

Mr. Nurie then made a demand for Rs. 1,11,44,000 for Civil Works in the Presidency.

FOR CIVIL WORKS.

Mr. J. B. Greaves moved a token cut to raise the question of Ferries. He suggested that Government should move in the matter of having motor ferries instead of the present navigation ferries, which could not fight against the strong currents and many a time capsized. He felt that having motor ferries would serve the convenience of the public. He also suggested having motor life boats, which would prevent casualties and accidents in sea. He felt confident that the Shipping companies in Bombay would make substantial contributions towards the capital Investment in this direction.

Mr. Nurie expressed his appreciation of the suggestions made by Mr. Greaves but he felt that having motor boats was not as easy as was made out. Those who plied these navigable boats, were the people who had to be taken into consideration. They could not afford to buy motor boats. Besides, in the mofussil, if a motor boat went out of order it would be difficult to get it repaired. In such parts of the Presidency where the traffic was great. Government would consider the advisability of having motor ferries. As regards Life Boats, the Minister said that Government would certainly consider the question of helping, if Associations were formed to maintain Life Boats with a view to save lives and prevent accidents.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

Mr. G. O. Pike moved a token cut to discuss the Road construction policy of the Government of Bombay. Road Construction was vital to the welfare of the people of the presidency. He could, from experience, say that the roads in Bombay Presidency were the worst in the whole of India. He agreed that the present Government had taken an admirable step in the direction of developing all feeder roads. The Finance Minister in his last budget speech had stated that 3½ lakhs had been provided for village road development and the speaker wanted to know what progress had been made in the matter.

At this stage the House adjourned till Tuesday 2 p.m.

Hockey Musings: By Short-Corner

THE PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP—THE B. P. H. A.'s REPORT OF 1937-38—THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT—THE INTER-RLY. FINAL A WORD TO SPECTATORS—A LAST WORD TO UMPIRES

THE GIANT KILLERS OF THE SEASON

The St. Xavier's College have earned the title of Giant-killers and their performances have been excellent. In their march to the championship final, they accounted for the B. E. S. T. last year's giant-killers—the Lusitanians, the League Champions and the Young Sports, the Second Division X Section champions.

The Customs proved that they are still a force to be reckoned with by defeating the Police by 3 goals to 1. Brewin's and Pinto's presence in the team made a world of difference. Feroze played very well with Pinto on his left.

CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

The Championship final on Wednesday last was one of the most exciting in recent years. There was a sensational start and a sensational finish. The Customs scored in the first three minutes of play through Pinto and then the St. Xavier's forwards set, up a constant bombardment at the Custom's fort but Lynn, in goal, was sound. Just before the end of the first period, however, the College equalized through Asten Pereira—a fine goal.

The second half saw the Customs on top and midway in the period Pinto scored the second goal. The closing stages were thrilling. H. Saldhana scored but was penalized for sticks. In the very last minute of play amidst fever high excitement the College came on level terms and earned a replay.

B. P. H. A. REPORT

The Annual Report of the B. P. H. A. gives a fine account of the work of the Association and the improvements wrought for the benefit of Hockey in the Presidency.

The list of attendances at the Committee is interesting and shows the keen interest that Mr. Behram Doctor has been taking He has attended all the twelve meetings. His has been a hard lot and Bombay Hockey has much for which to be indebted to him.

The Balance Sheet, included in the report, shows that the financial position needs to be strengthened. In the Chairman's report he has made a remark in this respect. Well. the Provincial Championship should certainly improve the position.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

This year's Aga Khan Hockey promises to be the best seen for many years on the favourite venue, the Azad Maidan. The entries are of the best class. Local entries include all the leading teams but the number is not as large as in the past. Up-Country teams include the best sides in India. The Jhansi Heroes, Bangalore Indians, The Y. M. C. A. Lahore, St. Pat's, Karachi, the Kirkee United, Hyderabad Grasshoppers, are a few of the many that have entered. So Hockey fans can look forward to a busy fortnight of excitement.

Dhyan Chand and Roop Singh will be the centre of attraction and Bombay will have an opportunity to see the Wizard in action.

Mehr Singh, Lahore Y. M. C. A.'s custodian is another man who will be worth watching. He seems to have earned out a name for himself in Indian Hockey and is expected to be Allen's successor.

Caleb, the pivot of the Y. M. C. A., Lahore, is another great player, with a bright future. Cullen will be seen with St. Pat's. Karachi.

B. P. H. A. GROUND

The Aga Khan Tournament Committee are using the Association ground for a few of their matches and it would be of interest to the members of the B. P. H. A., to the affiliated clubs and to all hockey enthusiasts, on what terms the ground is loaned.

An affiliated club has to pay a nominal charge of Rs. 5/- per match and, I do hope in view of the financial position of the B. P. H. A. that the Gymkhana are charged for the ground. The Bombay Gymkhana can well afford to pay from the proceeds of the Aga Khan tournament. I understand that 60 per cent. of the proceeds go to Government and the rest to expenses etc., so the B. P. H. A. could certainly get a little for the use of the ground. The ground expenses are heavy and whatever little can be got should not be neglected.

THE NEW RLY. CHAMPIONS

The B. B. & C. I. Rly. have become the new All-India Rly. Champions by defeating the G. I. P. in the final. The former have had a lean time in Bombay League and are relegated to the II division but, if the authorities take a little more interest they could improve their position and they can be a force to be reckoned with. They are lucky in having a fine ground at Mahaluxmi.

The New Champions have entered for the Aga Khan Tournament and so have the runners-up and their progress would be interesting to follow.

A WORD TO SPECTATORS

It's a disgrace to Bombay Hockey that our fans show a lack of discipline and in their excitement do things which, I am ashamed to write about. Besides shouting out for their respective sides—there is nothing wrong in this—they shout out dictations to the officials and make their task more difficult.

All this is excusable but it is not right for the spectators to rush up into the field when a goal has been scored. This was the case when the Lusitanians scored the equalizer in their first game against the St. Xavier's College and again it happened in the final.

I wish we could learn to control our excitement.

A WORD TO UMPIRES

I have dwelt on practically every point and rule of importance and now I have but to say a few last words to Umpires in the form of a few suggestions and do wish, they prove of benefit to many.

1. Every Umpire should cultivate the habit of being, at least ten minutes before time, so as to examine the sticks. see the nets, etc.

2. The spirit of the game rather than the letter of the Rule, should be taken into consideration.

3. Never let personal feelings matter in your decisions and be absolutely impartial.

4. Keep a strict control over the game in the first ten minutes of the game.

5. Blow your whistle as little, as possible, making using of the Advantage rule.

6. Stop all dangerous play.

7. Master the off-side rule. Keep your eyes open for the slightest advantage gained by a player by being off-side and pull him up.

8. Watch good umpires in action and show keeness and ask to be explained your short-comings. This is the best way to improve.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Glanely, Sun Maiden And None So Dear Work Well

(FROM OUR SPECIAL TRACK CORRESPONDENT)

The following gallops of horses engaged on the last day of the season have been noted:—

GLANELY (Maxwell) had TELLER (R. Boy) on the stretch over a fast six furlongs. He should find consolation on the last day.

GOLD GALLEON (Meekings) strode out in resolute fashion over a brisk mile. Fit and well.

FRED STEPHENS (Burn) covered four furlongs smartly. He is in fine trim at the moment.

MAD HATTER (H. McQuade) had SPILT WINE (B. McQuade) for company in a fast six. Latter shaped well.

PURE SCOTCH (Brace) and ASSAULT-AT-ARMS (O'Neale) were well together at the end of a rousing mile gallop.

NONE SO DEAR (Burn) did seven furlongs in attractive style. Has made notable improvement.

TOBRALCO (Jones) was sent seven furlongs on the tan track when he gave satisfaction.

ZAIN-UL-MULUK (Bromley) gave a speedy display for four furlongs. He is very well just now.

TAJ AL FARAT (Burn) pleased in a dash over the six.

SUN MAIDEN (Brace) was always going too well for BIRTHDAY GIFT (O'Neale) in a dash over the seven furlongs. The former should add to a success already gained.

ASAD AL MULUK (Marnable) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs. Follow this one.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

Bad Umpiring Mars The Game: Narrow Victory For Lusis. "B"

Bad umpiring, the worst seen this season, marred the match between the second string of the Lusitanians and the Khatau Sports Club on Saturday and what would have been an interesting game turned out to be a dull affair.

The first half of play proved barren, and there was hardly any incident to enthuse over.

On resumption, the game continued to be dull and just as a draw looked imminent, E. Fernandes broke through and scored and gave his side an entry into the tournament proper.

THE RESULT

LUSITANIANS "B"	1
KHATAU S. C.	Nil.

THE TEAMS:

LUSIS. "B"—Mendonca, J. Fernandes and S. Santos. V. D'Souza, S. Pires, and E. D'Souza; O. D'Souza, D. Lima, A. Fernandes. E. Fernandes and F. Rozario.

KHATAU S. C.—Chavan. Michael and Dominic. Koli, Alphonso and Fernandes; Reuben, E. D'Mello. Ullal, Adam, Rao.

Umpires: Naval Daji and Carasco

SECOND MATCH

The Parsi Cyclists, the diehards of the tournament, figured in the second match of the evening against the Cathedral and John Connon Old Boys and were eliminated by 2 goals to 1. The match was a re-play, the first time each side scored 3 goals.

The Old Boys gained an early lead of two goals but the second goal should never have been allowed for C. Ring was off-side.

Before the break C. Ring, the Old Boys centre forward, scored twice but the Parsis had an equal share of the exchanges.

On resumption, R. P. Mehta reduced the lead and thereafter the Parsi Cyclists went all out for the equalizer but the opposing defend held them at bay.

Full time found the score unchanged.

THE RESULT

	goals.
CATHEDRAL & JOHN CONNON OLD BOYS	2
PARSI CYCLISTS	1

THE TEAMS

CATHEDRAL & JOHN CONNON OLD BOYS.—N. Gordon, A. Spilling and G. McKelive; A. Ring, T. Ring and E. Faria, H. Brown, W. Abraham, C. Ring, N. Carey, R. Pitt.

PARSI CYCLISTS.—Toddywalla, Anklesaria and Cooper, Shroff, Khory and Batliwalla; Doctor, Deboo, R. N. Mehta, K. Mehta and Frenchman.

Umpires: D'Souza-Louzado and Ahmed Din.

EASY WIN

The third match was played on the B.P.H.A. ground between the Bombay Y.M.C.A. and the Manchester Mills Sports Club. The latter won by 5 goals to nil.

Although the game was not impressive at all the Boys of the Manchester Mills registered 4 goals to their credit in the first half and 1 goal in the second half.

RESULTS

MANCHESTER MILLS SPORTS CLUB	5 goals.
BOMBAY Y.M.C.A.	Nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GROUND AT 5 P.M.

Young Sports v. Bombay City F.C.

B.P.H.A. GROUND AT 4-30 P.M.

Bombay Port Trust v. Ch. Ch. & Barnes Ex-students (Re-play).

At 5-30 p.m. Cheshire Regt. vs. Cathedral and John Connon Old Boys.

SUPPORT TO SIR SIKANDAR'S MOVE

Assurance Of Muslim And Sikh M. L. A.'s

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Nine Muslim and Sikh members of the Central Legislature including Sardar Sant Singh, Sir Sher Mohd. Khan and others have made a statement supporting Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier on his recent statement on the Shahidganj dispute. Assuring Sir Sikandar of the fullest and wholehearted co-operation and support in his efforts to bring about an honourable settlement between the two communities in the Punjab, the statement pays a tribute to and congratulates the Punjab Premier.—A. P.

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE (TO-MORROW) MONDAY at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Messrs Hyland Co., of complete made to order bungalow furniture, Godrej and other safes, H.M.V. cabinet gramophone, Singer hand and foot machine, Chesterfield sets, Remington No. 12 Royal and Remington portable typewriter, wardrobes, A. C. Kelvinator, English billiard table, wrist watches, hand harmonium, etc.

The BROADWAY

Khodadad Circle—Kingsway, DADAR.
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
R.K.O. Radio's
Scintillating Dancing Picture
SHALL WE DANCE?
Starring:
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
A gala merry-go-round of music, mirth and melody.
Special morning show at 10-30 a.m.
On Sunday, 20th, see stirring serial
"Adventures of Rex and Rinty"

On Monday—it being Jamshedi Navroj, morning show at 10-30 a.m. of all two reel comedies of **LAUREL & HARDY**

2nd Glorious Week
SPINE-TINGLING ROMANCE OF A Young Valiant!
Imperial Film Co.'s Sensational Thriller.....
VASANT
BENGALI
Starring:—
HUSNA BANOO, YESHWANT DAVE SAYED AHMED, GULAM RASUL, KINGKONG
The Great Wrestler
Director: Mr. ASPI
THE GLOBE
Talkies Sandhurst Road
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Fri. Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
Monday being Jamashed Naoroz, Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

2ND WEEK
JEEVAN PRABHAT
Starring:—
DEVIKA RANI
TIME AS USUAL
PLAZA—Dadar

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW: MATINEE: 2-30 p.m.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
LEELA
in
"KANHOPATRA"
with
LONDHE, KOLHATKAR, DINKER
MAJESTIC
Cinema Girgaum.

Warner Bros. Line-Up For India

(Continued from Page 24)

it is the story of the famous feud between wheat ranchers and the hydraulic miners of California during the 1870's. Its rich drama, adventure and romance is glorified on the screen by the gorgeous new technicolor.

"VARSITY SHOW"

A spectacular musical with new songs and dance ensembles by Busby Berkeley. This is easily the best musical of the year, with Dick Powell and Fred Waring and his Pensylvanians co-starred and a great cast of comedians, singers and dancers in supporting roles.

"A SLIGHT CASE OF MURDER"

An Edward G. Robinson melodrama with plenty of thrills and action. The story is one of the best of its type by Damon Runyon directed by Lloyd Bacon.

"ALCATRAZ ISLAND"

A Cosmopolitan production which has for its settings, for the first time on the screen, "Alcatraz Island," that 'Big Rock' situated in the chill waters of San Francisco Bay where the most dreaded criminals serve their term of imprisonment.

"JEZEBEL"

The story of the most exciting heroine who ever lived and loved in Dixie, played by the screen's great actress, Bette Davis, with Henry Fonda, George Brent and Margaret Lindsay, rendering fine support. Produced on a spectacular scale.

"FOOLS FOR SCANDAL"

A delicious musical romance produced by Mervyn Le Roy co-starring Carole Lombard and handsome Fernand Gravet.

"THE ADVENTURES OF ROBIN HOOD" IN NEW TECHNICOLOR.

One of the most mammoth and costly pictures ever to come out of Hollywood. Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland with Basil Rathbone, Claude Rains, Ian Hunter and a cast of thousands in the technicolor version of the most famous adventure classic of all time.

"GOLD DIGGERS IN PARIS."

This time dressed up in brand new material. New ideas, more comedy bigger production effort, and definitely superior in every way to the recent editions of the famous "Gold Diggers." Rudy Vallee starred with Rosemary Lane, Hugh Herbert and many popular players. Musical numbers by Busby Berkeley.

IMPRESSIVE STAR LIST.

The Stars under contract to Warner Bros. are Paul Muni, Kay Fancis, Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Dick Powell, Edward G. Robinson, James Cagney, Leslie Howard, Bette Davis, Joan Blondell, Fernand Gravet, Ian Hunter, Anita Louise, Pat O'Brien, Mauch Twins, George Brent, Boris Karloff, Claude Rains, Humphrey Bogart, Dick Foran and a long list of popular featured players.

Other big star names that will appear in one or more Warner productions are Claudette Colbert, Warner Baxter, Ginger Rogers, Miriam Hopkins, Charles Boyer, Jean Arthur, Rosalind Russell, Walter Huston, Henry Fonda, Brian Aherne, Basil Rathbone and Carole Lombard.

NEW P.M.G. OF MADRAS

MADRAS, March 17.

The "United Press" understands that Khan Bahadur Muhammad Barkat Ali, Deputy Postmaster-General, Bombay, has been posted as the Postmaster-General, Madras, in relief of Rai Bahadur Kundan Lal, who is retiring on April 8th next.

Mr. W. P. Morley, at present Assistant Postmaster-General in Madras, has been posted as Deputy Postmaster-General, Bombay, in relief of Khan Bahadur Barkat Ali.

Mr. Morley is expected to be relieved in Madras on the 19th instant.—United Press.

RADIO STATION NEARING COMPLETION

U. P. Governor To Broadcast Speech On Opening Day

LUCKNOW, March 18.

The studio of the All-India Radio at Lucknow is nearing completion. It will be ready before April 2 when the station begins functioning.

A very attractive programme has been arranged for the opening day. The Governor will speak from the station at 9-45 p.m. and Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier, will speak at 6-30 in the evening. Mr. Ratanjankar, Principal of Maris College of Music Lucknow one of the best musicians in India will give a couple of classical songs beginning from 8-40 p.m. A number of other well-known artistes will also sing.

Mr. Advani Station Director, with his staff is busy settling the details of the programme of the station.—A. P.

CINEMA SPECTATOR BECOMES EXCITED

Wounds Girl While Firing At Villain On Screen

CHARLESTON, (West Virginia): (By Mail).

A member of the audience in a cinema here became so excited, during a drama of the Wild West, that he drew a revolver and fired at the villain on the screen, critically wounding a 14-year-old girl and throwing the rest of the audience into an uproar.

The film was stopped, the lights turned on and an ambuance was called to rush Miss Mildred Post, wounded in the back of the head, to the hospital. Police authorities took two men to headquarters for questioning

Accounts of the affair given by several different members of the audience who sai dthey had witnessed the shooting differed widely, the police have stated.

According to one account, the police say, a man was heard to say to his companion:

"You've got a gun, ain't you?"

The shots then followed and the girl screamed.

Is Greta Garbo Getting Married?

(Continued from Page 24)

the grounds with Stokowski.

Garbo stroked the creature; looked at her for a little while, head on one side, and called imperiously for a stool.

Stokowski, smiling, held Emma's head: and Garbo, with the skill of a born dairymaid, drew three quarts of milk.....

The composite picture shown above reconstructs the pastoral scene.

PRECAUTIONS

Earlier that morning Garbo sunbathed, while Stokowski wandered eagerly round the garden collecting camellias, which he made into a bouquet, and handed to—"Camille"!

The utmost precautions are taken at the villa to ensure privacy.

Four carabineers are stationed at the villa gates; three huge police-dogs stand snarling there at all intruders.

Rumours of an impending marriage between the world-famous actress and conductor have brought hundreds to the tiny village of Ravello. At times yesterday the crowd outside the gates of the Villa Cimbrone numbered nearly 3,000. No romance since that of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor has aroused such worldwide interest.

Yet the central figures were once even more poor than the villagers who now gaze on them with awe.

Garbo worked in a barber's shop and strove in vain for years to get even a small stage part, while the magnetic conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra was once plain "Mr. Stokes," organist of St. James' Church in Piccadilly, at £100 a year.

Every day waste-paper weighing a ton is cleared from County Hall, London.

PLAUDITS
OF THE
PUBLIC

The tallest superlatives, applied to the longest adjectives, cannot sky-rocket a picture.

It must stand on its own intrinsic merits, and can only thrive on the plaudits of the public, as in the case of—

MINERVA MOVIETONE'S
'Meetha Zahar'
Starring:—
SOHRAB MODI
and
NASEEM
4th Week of the City's Favourite Show!
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW (HOLIDAY): 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA
TALKIES: Lamington Rd.

ELEVENTH WEEK
of the intensely popular
CHANDRARAO MORE
CHANDRARAO MORE
ROYAL OPERA
HOUSE
DAILY 3 SHOWS:
5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.
Matinee At 3-30

MAGISTRATE OPENS FIRE

Allahabad S. O. S. To U. P. Premier Sequel To Clashes

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

A magistrate had to fire three revolver shots to disperse a riotous mob, which was looting a wine shop. It is believed none have been injured in the firing.

Belying the expectation of calm, which the night's lull had engendered, clashes and assaults occurred again.

CASUALTIES MOUNT UP

The casualties are mounting, as a result of stray assaults, 11 cases of which have so far been reported. The total number of injured since the outbreak up to 1 p.m. to-day is 35, including 27 Muslims.

Two Hindu-Muslim clashes occurred to-day, several shops are said to have been looted and three cases of arson of a minor character have been reported during the last 24 hours. Further arrests have been made and strenuous efforts are being made to bring the situation under control.

S.O.S. TO PREMIER

The local Congress workers are helping the police since the outbreak of the trouble. At a meeting, Congressmen are understood to have decided to send a telegram to the Premier of U.P. requesting him to send additional police as they consider the local force to be inadequate.

OFFICIAL VERSION

Mr. W. Christie, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Allahabad in the course of an official 'Communique' regarding the situation in the Allahabad City says:

"Just before 10 a.m. to-day, disturbances began in some areas and every effort was made to send police and magistrates to deal with them. At one such, near Muthiganj, the City Magistrate had to order the police to fire on a riotous mob, armed with lathis. Six shots were fired and three persons injured as a result of this. Help of more troops was obtained and the route march of the troops through the City was made.

"The casualties brought in today are 14 Muslims and 4 Hindus injured The total casualties are one Muslim and four Hindus killed; and 31 Muslims and 11 Hindus injured."—United Press.

TROUBLE IN ALLAHABAD AGAIN

Stabbing And Assaults In City

ALLAHABAD, March 19.

After a lull of nearly 19 hours the situation took a bad turn again this morning and upto 10-20 a.m. there were seven fresh cases of assault, including stabbings. A minor fire was reported last night.

Some officers had to make arrangements to fetch their employees in motor cars and buses. The Magistrate has requested the postal authorities not to distribute Money Orders and Insured Letters until conditions improve.

Additional police from neighbouring districts have arrived and police and military patrols and pickets are being strengthened. A meeting of the responsible citizens is being held to devise means to restore order. About a hundred citizens have been appointed special police officers to help the regular police. Shops continue to remain closed.—A. P.

STRAY ASSAULTS CONTINUE

2 Killed And 12 Injured On Saturday

ALLAHABAD, March 19.

The communal frenzy shows no signs of abatement and one Hindu and a Muslim were killed and 12 were injured to-day, as a result of stray assaults which continue.

The total number of deaths since the outbreak of the trouble up to 13 hours, to-day, are 7, and the total number of injured is 54, including to-day's casualties.

Panic is spreading to quarters hitherto unaffected, and strenuous efforts are being made to inspire confidence and localise the trouble. It is expected that special police officers will begin to function from to-day. The meeting of prominent citizens which was arranged to take place in the morning was postponed and is expected to be held in the afternoon.

BAN ON NEWSPAPER.

A local vernacular newspaper has been served with a notice under section 144, Cr.P.C., directing it not to publish any matters relating to the communal situation unless approved by the authorities. The office of the newspaper is said to have been searched by the police, in connection with the publication of a special edition, and nine copies of the issue are reported to have been seized. —A.P.

"GOONDAS" BEING ROUNDED UP

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March, 18.

The total number of killed in the local communal riot is now officially stated to be five. It appears that two died late in last night in hospital and another dead body was found on the street.

Police have started rounding up of "Goondas" from both the communities and hitherto nearly three dozen "Goondas" have been packed off in lorries.

One of the immediate causes of trouble here appears to have been the quarrel between the two drunkards—one Hindu and one Muslim in a toddy shop on the Grand Trunk Road. They were later joined by parties of Hindus and Muslims. This incident happened on Wednesday.

POSTAL SERVICE HAMPERED

The Postal Department has drastically cut short its deliveries. Deliveries of money orders, registered and insured articles and parcels was suspended to-day owing to feeling of insecurity, that prevails all round.

Postmen have been provided with lorries.

Magistrates From Cawnpore Summoned To Allahabad

CAWNPORE, March 19.

Owing to serious riot situation in Allahabad, Mr. S. W. Bobb First-class Magistrate, and Lt. Raw, Special Magistrate Indian Political Department, stationed here have been summoned to Allahabad to report on riot duty.—A. P.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT GULLAMARGA

One Killed: Many Injured

(From A Correspondent)

NIMBAL, March 19.

A Hindu-Muslim clash occurred at Gullamarga on the 16th March One person was killed and several injured.

The situation is grave.

RIOT SITUATION IN U. P.

Premier Pant's Statement In Assembly

LUCKNOW, March 19.

"Mr. Pashupati Nath Gupta a prominent Congressman of Allahabad was seriously stabbed this morning and I am just informed that he has succumbed to the injuries". This statement was made by the Premier Pandit Pant in the U. P. Assembly to-day after question hour.

He added that the authorities were leaving no stone unturned to restore things to normal. Military, additional Magistrates and police force had been posted at Allahabad. The Premier said that yesterday a mob attacked people and did not disperse when asked to do so whereupon three revolver shots were fired. He hoped that things had settled down in other places in the province.

Concluding, the Premier appealed for co-operation and help of members with a view to reaching early a calmer atmosphere.

There was appreciable improvement in the situation in Benares but in Allahabad there was a recrudescence of trouble again since this morning.

One Muslim and four Hindus were killed and 17 Muslims and seven Hindus were wounded in Allahabad till yesterday.—A. P.

PREMIER PANT ON RIOT SITUATION

Heavy Casualties: 10 Killed And 57 Injured

LUCKNOW, March 19.

The Premier Pandit Pant, making another statement at five o'clock this evening, in the Assembly, on the riot situation in Allahabad, said the latest reports from the Collector of Allahabad indicate that the situation continues similar as yesterday. Stray assaults also continue.

To-day's casualties are: Dead, two Hindus and two Muslims, and injured ten Hindus and five Muslims. Total casualties since the beginning of the riot are: Dead, seven Hindus and three Muslims, and injured 22 Hindus and 35 Muslims.—A. P.

ARMED POLICE FOR ALLAHABAD

LUCKNOW, March 18.

In view of the seriousness of the situation at Allahabad the Government despatched armed police force from here this morning.—A. P.

LEADERS' EFFORTS AT BENARES

BENARES, March 18.

There have been cases of stray assaults in certain quarters. Shops in important parts of the City have not yet opened.

Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, U.P., has postponed his departure to Lucknow in view of the tense situation here. The District authorities, Congress Workers and Hindu and Muslim leaders are going round the various parts of the City and trying to bring the situation to normal.—A. P.

QUIET RESTORED IN BENARES

BENARES, [illegible] 19.

The communal situation in Benares has improved and no assaults have so far been reported. The police patrolled the city throughout the night when all was quiet. Curfew Order is still in force and a number of persons who were found loitering were arrested.

Several bad characters have been taken in custody. Military pickets are still guarding the Victoria Park, which was the scene of most of the assaults.—A. P.

MAHATMA & SHAHIDGUNJ

Congress Leaders' Move To Exert His Influence To Settle Problem

LAHORE, March 19.

The excellent impression created in political circles throughout India by Sir Sikandar's recent statement has led some Congress leaders to make a concerted effort to solve the Shahidgunj problem.

With this object in view, an approach is likely to be made by certain Congress leaders of Lahore to Mahatma Gandhi to come over to the Punjab as soon as his work in Bengal is finished, and try to exert his influence in bringing about a satisfactory settlement.

The moving spirit behind this move, who is himself an important leader in Congress Parliamentary circles, said to the "Associated Press" that he and others of his way of thinking had been encouraged by the universal approbation that had attended Sir Sikandar's bold stand and also Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's assurance to Sir Sikandar that the Congress would give him every co-operation in this matter.

It is understood that the initial approach to Mahatma Gandhi will be made immediately.—A. P.

Shahidgunj Arrests And Convictions

LAHORE, March 18.

Ten Muslim volunteers, five belonging to the Ittihad-i-Millat and the rest of the Ahrar Party, were arrested to-day, while proceeding towards Shahidganj after Jumma prayers.

Fortyfive volunteers, who were arrested yesterday in connection with the Shahidganj Satyagraha, were convicted to-day to six months' imprisonment each, on their failure to furnish the necessary security demanded of them by the Court

Kamyam Shah, a Millatite volunteer, who trespassed into Shahidganj in the guise of a Hindu for calling Azan, was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment

The total arrests in connection with the Shahidganj Satyagraha since it was re-started in December 17th last, now exceed 700, of whom about 300 have tendered their apology for offering Satyagraha after being convicted. and were released on that score.—United Press

JUBBULPORE QUIET

Restriction Of Curfew Order And Order Under Sec. 144

JUBBULPORE, March 19.

Excepting for three cases of stray assaults, which occurred yesterday, Jubbulpore has been quiet. The Deputy Commissioner went round the city advising the merchants to resume normal business as a result of which many shops reopened.

Mr. Nerbudda Prasad Mishra, M.L.A., has intimated the Speaker of the C. P. Assembly, telegraphically, his intention to move an adjournment of the Assembly, on April 2, to consider the Jubbulpore situation.

Curfew Order and, order under Section 144, which have been in force in the city have restricted to a portion of the city north of the river Omti.—A. P.

Evening classes in Britain are attended by more than 1,000,000 people, who study over 200 different subjects covering practically every art, science, and craft.

NEW YORK COTTON 22 POINTS UP

Small Improvement In Dollar

AUTHORITATIVE SUPPORT IN FRANC

Wheat Lower

BOMBAY, March 19.

NEW YORK COTTON.
Cotton exhibited decidedly brighter feeling following less anxiety over European political news with result that prices recovered sharply on general activity.
LONDON EXCHANGES.
Both Sterling Dollar and the Franc showed some improvement
WHEAT.
Liverpool wheat ruled easy on selling pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York March 19.

Previous closing	8.54
To-day's opening	8.73
Difference	+.19
To-day's closing	8.76
Difference	+.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 19.

Previous closing	4.99
To-day's opening	4.93
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	4.92
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May ..... Rs. 167

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 19.

New York cotton exhibited decidedly brighter feeling following less anxiety over European political news with result that prices recovered sharply on general buying activity.

Trading in May commenced at 8.73 i.e. nineteen points higher than previous closing prices advanced on better Liverpool and general buying influenced by lessening of tension abroad while covering purchases appeared with May finally closing 8.76.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 19.

The following were the opening ranges:—
May (8.83/8.83) 8.74/8.75
July (8.88/8.88) 8.89/8.84
October (8.^4/8.94) 8.97/8.93

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 19.

January (4.95) 4.89
March (4.98) 4.92
January (6.91) 6.8/
March (6.87) 6.83

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 19.

Broach was traded in at Rs. 165/4. Prices early fell under scattered selling but at lower levels market evinced better sentiment prices rallying on covering purchases closed steady at Rs. 166/4

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 19.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA
India Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE
First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (18 5/8 sellers) 18 9/16 sellers
Dundee March (£21) £21
Lightning March (£20) £20

RUBBER
Spot (6 13/16 buyers) 6 3/4 buyers
Forward July September (6 15/16 paid buyers) 6 15/16 paid value

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 19.

Previous closing	4.94 11/16
To-day's openign	4.96 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, March 19.

Previous closing	4.95.31
To-day's openin	4.95.00
To-day's closing	4.95.93

FRANC RATE
London, March 19.

Previous closing	160.81
To-day's opening	161.25
To-day's closing	161.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 19.

London exchanges opened with sterling at 4.95 and then improved to 4.95.37 on some support.

Franc opened at 161.25 and then improved to 160.68 on good support by authorities.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.173) 12.183
New York on Bombay (37.52) 37.42
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.30) 94.18
London on Shanghai (1-2) 1-1 13/16
London on Kobe (1-1 15/16) 1-1 15/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 19.

The following cable information was received from London:—
"Bear covering. Speculators bought. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 19.

Spot	(20 9/16d) 20 9/16d.
Forward	(20 1/8d.) 20 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD
London, March 19.
London Gold Fine per ounce (£7-0-2 1/2) £7-0-5 1/2

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 15/16 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April £10 7/16 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

London, March 19.

LONDON METALS
Tin (£184 1/2 buyers £184 3/4 sellers. Quiet) closed
Lead (£16 7/8 buyers £16 15/16 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 19.

10 p.m. quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	51	7	0
Silver Fagan	51	7	0
Silver Chaitra	51	8	0
Gold ready	34	12	0
Gold Fagan	34	12	0
Gold Chaitra	34	11	0
Sovereign	22	12	0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 19.

Liverpool wheat opened easy May 83 July 82 1/4. Prices declined on lessening anxiety over European news with prices generally showing lower tendency on selling pressure.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 19.

Not received.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 19.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day March 81 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 19.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
U S Steel Common (dol 51 1/8) dol 50 7/8
General Motors (dol 33 3/8) dol 33 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 5/8) dol 30 7/8
Preference (103 3/8) unquoted

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 19.

	Rs	a.	p
10 p.m. quotations—			
Wheat May	4	7	6
Wheat September	4	8	0
Linseed May	7	8	3
Linseed September	7	11	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 19.

Bengal Superfine	134/36
Bengal Fine	130/32
Bengal F.G.	127/28
C. P. 1	154/58
C. P. 2	151/52
Arvi	153/54
Amraoti	144/48
Ellichpur	151/52
Berar	148/50
Khandesh	138/42
Jalna/Sailu	140/44
Burwah/Sanavad	150/51
Khandwa	151/52
Harda/Khirkiya	151/52
Mathia	126/31
Malkapur	144/46
Broach	167/69
Punjab 4F.	180/83
Punjab 289F.	215/10
Sindh 4 F.	175/80
Sindh J.T.	200/05
Kampala	285/86
Jinja	268
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	210/11

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, March 18

Broach A/M 1936 opening 170 highest 170 lowest 168 5/8 closing 168 5/8
Broach J/A opening 173 7/8 highest 173 7/8 lowest 172 3/8 closing 172 3/8
Oomra March opening 150 1/4 highest 150 1/4 lowest 148 1/2 closing 148 1/2
Oomra May opening 152 1/8 highest 152 1/8 lowest 150 5/8 closing 150 5/8
Oomra July opening 154 1/4 highest 154 1/2 lowest 153 3/8 closing 153 3/8
Bengal March opening 128 1/2 highest 128 1/2 lowest 128 closing 128
Bengal May opening 129 1/2 highest 129 1/2 lowest 128 3/8 closing 128 3/8
Bengal July opening 131 1/2 highest 131 1/2 lowest 131 closing 131
Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 4
Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-4-38) Rs. 6 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 14 1/4
Tenders: 18-3-1938 Bengal 100 Oomra 1,350
Total to date Bengal 1,800 Oomra 4,150
Firm) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/4 to £45) closed.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Gas and Electric	22
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	18
Electric Power and Light	
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	31
Electric Bond Common	6 1/4
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	46
Int Tel and Tel	7
Northern S Power A	9
American Tel and Tel	126 3/4
Western Union Telg	20 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	29
New York Central Rly	12 3/4
Pennsylvania Rly	17
Westinghouse Air Brake	20
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	78
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	101
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	91
Cous. Mining Smelting	52
6 per cent Japanese 1954	75
Bethelehem Steel	53
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	15
United S Steel	49
Amr Rolling Mills	17
Anaconda Copper Mining	30
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/4
Chrysler Motors	48
General Motors	32 1/2
General Electric	36
Union Carbide	70 1/2
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	35
Socony Oil	13 1/4
St Oil of N J Oil	46
Amr Tob B	65 1/2
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 1/2
Sun Life of Canada XD	410
6 per cent Denmark 1942	103
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	92
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	40
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	59
Amr Can	82

Int Telephone earned dol 1.60 per share in 1937. Sharp decline owing to fears of War. Carloadings down 190,000 units. Turnover 1 1/2 million shares.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	122	44,624	194,668
Central India		35,493	290,005
Barsi and Nagar	1,683	118,562	145,692
Hyderabad-Gaorani	49	35,388	75,263
Berar	783	256,909	486,416
Central Provinces	225	56,509	100,025
Total Oomras	2,862	547,485	1,292,069
Dholera	340	43,696	44,227
N.-W. Provinces		2,385	6,959
Rajputana		10,993	59,367
Sind-Punjab	4,323	433,613	264,868
Broach	3,980	44,477	165,792
Coompta and Dharwar	111	10,479	12,32
Westerns-Northerns		7,825	16,416
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,384	3,343
American		149,074	4,569
Egyptian, African and Sudan		246,721	191,857
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	11,616	1,499,324	2,061,921

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 17th March.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,342	157,374	260,280
Japan and China		373,943	887,771
Coast Ports	942	39,061	13,542
Up-country by Rail		236,063	168,010
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		10,174	37,723
Total	2,284	816,635	1,367,326

Cotton Room Rate

Bombay, March 19.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal C.P.	... 134	131	128	126	
Punjab	... 134	131	128	126	
Rajputana	.. 134	131	128	126	
Oomra No. 3	153	150	147	144	...
C. P. No. 1	166	163	160	157	...
C. P. No. 2	159	156	153	150	...
Broach No. 2	... 170	168	166	164	

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 19.

London Market.—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £40-10-0
Standard copper 3 months £40-12-6
Electrolytic copper £45-0-0
Bombay Market.—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets 1st settlement Rs. 44-6-0
Copper sheets 2nd settlement Rs. 45-4-0
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 19

Following an unexpected decline of 35 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 165/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 164/8 on nervous unloading. Later on there was some short covering and prices improved to Rs. 165. The tone of the market was unsettled.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points against an expected decline of 13 points. The local market ruled steady and closed steady at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	165	10	0
Broach J/A	169	8	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra March	145	12	0
Oomra May	147	14	0
Oomra July	150	0	0
F G M G—			
Bengal March	127	4	0
Bengal May	127	12	0
Bengal July	129	8	0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 18th/17th March	24,735
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,487,708
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,047,171
Decrease	559,463

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, March 19

July	55.20—80
August	57.00—60

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 19

March	231.50—580
July	221.10—280
September	221.80—220

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 18

SAKELS—	
March	13.35+10
May	13.48+8
July	13.60+5
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.61+5
June	10.52+1
GIZA—	
March	12.63+9
May	12.71+9
July	12.82+9

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 147 July 150 October 156 December 159 January 160 at cross rate 4.94 11/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 164 Liverpool May 1938 4.86 Rs. 47 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 167/12 Liverpool July 4.91 Rs. 46 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 164 New York May 8.54 Rs. 28 at cross rate 4.94 11/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 167/12 New York July 8.61 Rs. 25 1/4 at cross rate 4.94 11/16

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 19

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2d. to £7-0-2 1/2. Dollar sterling quotation was 4.94 11/16 and London Paris Exchange rate advanced 38 points at 160.81. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 20 9/16d. India bought and Bears covered. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Montreal silver futures advanced 30 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/16. The local market was firm with active buying in gold and silver. There was scarcity of offerings and the undertone was good. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	34	14	0
Fagan	34	14	0
Chaitra	34	12	6
Vaishak	34	12	3
SILVER			
Ready	51	14	0
Fagan	51	14	0
Chaitra	52	0	0
Vaishak	52	1	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, March 18

March	45.40+30
May	45.25+30
July	45.25+30

LONDON METALS

London, March 18

Copper	£40	11	3
Lead	£16	17	6
Spelter	£14	18	9
Tin	£184	0	0

Impressive Tone On Stock Exchange

Wall-Street Drop Ignored

GENERAL FEELING BULLISH ON EUROPEAN SITUATION

BOMBAY: March 19.

Yesterday Wall-Street Market declined on Herr Hitler's speech and U. S. Steel shares declined dollars 2-1/8 and Anaconda Mining shares lost dol. 3/4.

The local market opened steady at about yesterday's level and with a moderate turnover prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Later on there was brisk buying on news of war-like conditions in Europe and Hitler's demand for colonies. There was scarcity of sellers and Tata Steel shares registered a sharp rise.

It is generally believed that under disturbed European political situation, our industries will be in a booming state and this belief is now followed up by new buyers. At the moment the market is solely under the influence of day to day developments in the European situation.

The political situation is serious and any ugly turn will have extensive influence.

Later on there was cessation of buying and prices reacted few points on realising. The undertone of the market was impressive, but Professional Operators seem cautious in their manipulation.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 19.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	381	4
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	936	4
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	266	4
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	267	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	176	4
100	Coorla (Rs 5)	110	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
	I. E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-7-0	
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	139	6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 6-4)	183	12
1,000	Hindustan	1720	0
100	Indore	65	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	122	8
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	323	12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	537	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (nil)	1102	8
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	268	12
100	Osmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	253	12
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	76	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	93	12
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 5)	241	14
100	Swan	102	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1320	0
1000	Western (Rs 10)	915	
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 22-8)	115	12
25-50	Central (As 12)	32	8
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1565	0
125-500	Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	386	14
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	145	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	12
5	Union (As. 4)	5	15
	CEMENTS.		
100	ASSOCIATED	127	12
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20	Mercantile	54	12
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	39	0
200	Oriental	4350	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old	144	6
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 48)	1460	0
10	Ajmer (Rs. 8)	12	10
50	BOM TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	120	0
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10	Broach (As 5)	10	8
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	206	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	12
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3)	151	14
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 20)	1,367	8
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100	C. Province	99	0
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	98	4
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	751	4
	MININGS.		
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 19

Bombay Dyeing (940) 936 948 946 952 935 936

Century (268/12) 268 277 273 276 268 266

Central India (271/4) 270 275 267

Kohinoor (324/6) 325 323 328 323

New Great (272/8) 277 275 281 270 268

Simplex (93/2) 93 95 93

Swadeshi (243/12) 243 248 242 241/14

Associated Cement (127/12) 128 126/12

Andhra (1460) 1460 1450

Tata Hydro (151/9) 151/4 151/14

Tata Power (1378/12) 1375 1372 1377 1367

Tram Ord (120) 120

T Steel Defd (1155) 1150 1160 1155 1195 1182 1200 1193 1195 1160 1170

T Steel Ord (259/8) 258 260 259 264 262 265 260 261

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (171/12) 172

Bellapur (166/4) 167 166

B Steam (248/12) 248

B Burma (645) 645 650 636 637 630 628/12

2sh.	Indian Copper (As 1-8)	2	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29	0
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	54	0
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1170	0
75	TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)	261	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 6)	356	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	166	4
100-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 12-12)	248	12
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	628	12
50	Do. Conty (Rs 8)	225	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol.	3-11-6	
50	BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	94	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	151	4
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs.)	44	8
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	675	0
30	PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	73	12
15	Scindia	20	11
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30	8
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	287	8
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	74	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	4
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½	Tata Power	1572	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205	10
7-1/2	Tata Steel 2nd	172	0
9	p.c Vishnu	703	12
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 19

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100
3 per cent 1951/54 102
3 per cent 1941 102/14
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 113/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118
5 per cent 1939/44 104
5 per cent 1939/43 107
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 112
5 per cent 1955 122
5 per cent 1945/55 118/8
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 102

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/12 against last closing at Rs. 96/14 and gradually declined to Rs. 96/8 and closed at Rs. 96/8/6. Tone: Easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 19

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 3/4
Bank's buying T T 266 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,203
Bank's buying T T 1,231

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.94.93 18th instant
Japan London 1/2 19th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 7/8 19th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/16 19th instant
Java London 8.96 3/4 19th instant
London Paris 160.81 18th instant
London Belgium 29.43 1/2 18th instant
London Switzerland 21.63 1/4 18th instant

TRADING IN COTTON

THE LOCAL COTTON MARKET WILL REMAIN OPEN ONLY FOR NIGHT TRADING FROM 8 TO 10 P. M. ON MONDAY THE 21ST INSTANT.

London Berlin 12.35 1/2 18th instant
London Stockholm 19.41 3/4 18th instant
London New York 4.95.31 18th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 1/4 18th instant
London Italy 94.21 18th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-0 1/2 17th instant
Gold £7-0-2 1/2 18th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 17th instant
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 18th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 17th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/8 18th instant
New York Ready 45 17th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 18th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 17th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 18th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 17th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 18th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 18

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	76	1/4
3 1/2 per cent	89	1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102	3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112	
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115	1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111	1/2
3 per cent 1948/52	88	
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72	3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	108	1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112	
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/1 1/2 steadier.	

An International Anti-Alco holic Museum—the first of its type—has recently been inaugurated in Warsaw. Photo shows one of the rooms in the Museum.

Holkar Speaks Out

Harijan Proclamation Can't Be Taken Back

INDORE, March 19.

"I had considered the question in all its aspects before issuing the declaration regarding temple entry and I have come to the conclusion that no civilised State or country can keep a section of her people under the burden of untouchability and deny them the privileges given to other Hindus," says His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, in reply to the representation of orthodox Hindus for cancelling the Harijan Temple Entry Proclamation.

His Highness adds: "It pains me to see a section of my people still unwilling to advance with time. I am unable to consider your request to withhold the order and would ask you all to join me in eradicating the blot of untouchability which is in no way contrary to the true tenets of the Hindu religion."—A. P.

U. P. GOVT. BENT ON PROHIBITION

LUCKNOW, March 18.

Replying to the debate on the "cut" motion on Excise Demand, Dr. Katju, Minister in charge of Excise, explaining the Government's prohibition policy, declared:

"We are determined to achieve total prohibition in the United Provinces, irrespective of the consequences, within a period of four five years."

Thereafter, Dr. Katju explained how the Congress Government in the Province was tackling this problem on all the fronts.—United Press.

NO NEED FOR MUSLIM FEARS

C. P. Assembly Accepts Vidya Mandir Scheme

NAGPUR, March 18.

In the C. P. Legislative Assembly a cut motion by Rao Saheb Rajukar, the Opposition leader, seeking to reduce the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for the Vidya Mandir scheme to Rs. 1,000 was defeated by 53 votes to 10 after an interesting debate, in which members of the Opposition and also some Muslim members voiced their opposition to the scheme.

The main argument advanced against the scheme was that it was a novel scheme and should be first tried as an experiment in a limited sphere. Muslim speakers said Muslim feeling in the Province was apprehensive that Islamic culture was in danger.

The Education Minister, Mr. R. S. Shukla emphasised that the scheme had been approved by experts of the Education Department and, while providing educational facilities in 166 Tehsils, was cheaper than at present. Dispelling Muslim fears, the Minister declared "Vidya Mandir" meant no more than a house of learning. —A.P.

SARDAR EXPECTED AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Mr. Shankarlal Banker are expected in Delhi on the 22. March in connection with recent Birla Mills strike.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ASSENT TO LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The Gazette of India announces: The Governor-General has given his assent to the following Acts:—The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, the Insurance Act, the Manoeuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, the Destructive Insect and Pests (Amendment) Act and the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, all of which were passed by the Central Legislature this session.—A.P.

TALUKDARS FORESTAL GOVT. MEASURES

Eviction Of Tenants Continues At Top Speed

(From A Correspondent.)

JITPURA, March 16.

Peasants' complaints have been pouring in the Kisan Office opened here, since the last few days. But nothing has shocked the Kisan workers more than the tale of Talukdari oppression received from Heral, a village situated at a distance of about 10 miles in the Kalol taluka.

Following in the footsteps of many a talukdar in Gujarat, the feudal chief of this village now compels his old tenants to affix their signatures on printed forms of annual tenancy lease before they are allowed to cultivate their lands.

While the printed lease demands an annual rental varying from Rs. 4-7 per 'bigha' the talukdar extorts an unwritten surcharge of Rs. 2½ for sowing cotton, Rs. 1½ for groundnut, Rs. 4 for tobacco and the total amount of Rs. 15 for a 'bigha' sugar-cane and Rs. 9 per 'bigha' of vegetable crops.

Nay more. Even the ground-rent of village huts and homes has been recently increased from Re. 1 to Rs. 4-7 and the levy on transfer of land has now been increased to about 10 per cent. of the mortgage amount on sale price. Then there are the customary levies of seasonal offerings and forced labour.

About five peasants including an unfortunate widow possessing about 12 bighas of land have been summarily ejected from their age old holdings, without serving any notice and without paying any compensation. And about a dozen more have been already warned of their impending doom in the near future.

Orissa Premier's Uncle Dead

CUTTACK, March 18.

The death has occurred of an uncle of the Premier, Mr. Bishwanath Das, and the Congress Legislative Party meeting, which was to have been held to-day, has been postponed to a later date in his memory.—United Press.

Wireless sets, already in use in a few British prisons, are to be installed in all in time. Negotiations are on foot for the provision of "talkie" apparatus in a few prisons.

MAHATMA ABANDONS EVENING PRAYERS

Strain Of Discussions Tells, But Gandhiji Is Keeping Very Well, Says Dr. Roy

CALCUTTA, March 18.

In consequence of the lengthy discussions which he had had with Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Home Minister, this afternoon, Gandhiji, on his return to Woodburn Park—the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, where the Mahatma is staying at present—, felt exhausted, whereupon, the usual evening prayers had to be abandoned.

At about 7 in the evening, Mahatma Gandhi visited the chamber of Dr. Dominicone, a well-known radiologist of Park Street, who suggested an X-Ray examination for him.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, who examined Gandhiji at 8-30 tonight, told the "United Press" representative that the Mahatma was feeling tired after his day's work.

Dr. Roy added that the Mahatma's blood pressure was still on the high side but, on the whole, he was keeping well.—United Press.

Civic Board Chairman Removed

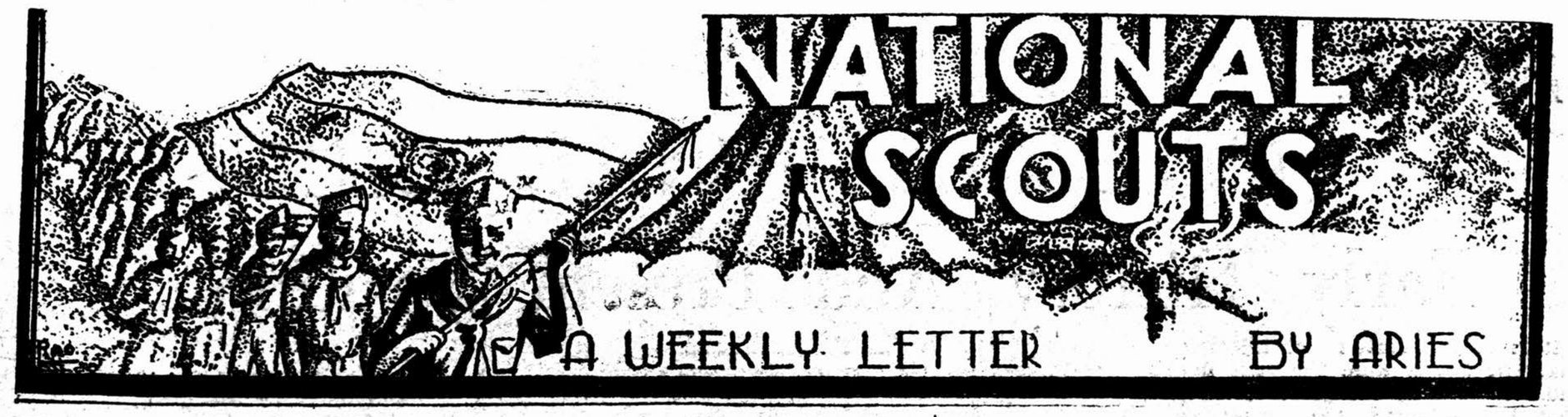
LUCKNOW, March 18.

The U. P. Government have removed Khawaja Khalil Ahmad Shah from the chairmanship of the Bahraich Municipal Board in consequence of a motion of no-confidence adopted by the Board on September 29, 1937, says a Press note.

It explains that of 15 members, 13 were present at the meeting and 11 voted for the motion while two remained neutral. Thereafter on a requisition of the same member another meeting of the Board was held on October 29, 1937, when another resolution calling upon the Chairman to resign was passed by eleven votes to two.

The Chairman refused to resign and submitted a personal explanation to the Government. This, the Press note says, was unsatisfactory and introduced matters which had no connection with the no-confidence vote and demand for resignation.—A.P.

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, Madras, announce that the total collections for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund have exceeded Rs. 1,22,535.



THE PROPER MOVE

The Secretaries of the sub-committee appointed by the Allahabad Conference have received the opinions of the various Associations upon the resolutions passed at the Conference. The answers reveal a complete isolation of the Headquarters Council of the B. P. Association. Barring its reactionary decisions there is almost unanimous support for complete and radical innovations in a thoroughly national Scout Movement. After the revolt of Bombay following Madras, with more drastic measures in Bihar, the revolt of the Provincial Associations against the unrepresentative Headquarters Council is only a matter of time.

Meanwhile, the sub-committee appointed by the Allahabad Conference was to meet at New Delhi on the 15th and 16th March. The I.N.S.A. has given a definite mandate to Dr. B. H. Mehta, its representative on the Committee, to accept no further compromise on the Pledge and to demand the unification of the Boy and Girl Scout Movements. The sub-committee will then proceed to draft a federal constitution on the line on which the "Hind Scout Association" constitution is drafted.

Provincial Autonomy

In the new constitution the principle of Provincial Autonomy will be accepted. But this Federation cannot mean a common meeting ground of associations which are different in fundamentals—aims, policy and principles of organisation. Firstly, there must be a generally accepted common pledge, emphasising love and loyalty for the Motherland and its indigenous cultural heritage. The aims of the International Scout Movement must be preserved and Imperialism—naked or stalking under false garbs—must be outlawed. Finally, the basis of democracy must remain as the foundation of the Scout Movement which must be guided by democratic leadership supported by all democratic Provincial Councils.

We have welcomed the disaffiliation of the Madras B. P. Association from the General Headquarters, though it has drafted a constitution which will not be acceptable to any honest and democratic person in Madras. This association has provided for the election of a Chief Commissioner who will function for a period of five years. He is supported by a representative Provincial Council called at the Headquarters Council. But, then, follows a most surprising insertion. As soon as the Headquarters Council comes into being, it becomes "an advisory body to the Chief Commissioner". One wonders how any responsible body can have given sanction to such an adventure for stabbing democracy in the front. The constitution will be a mockery and a tool in the hands of a Chief Commissioner who will be an honorary person perhaps, little concerned with the Scout Movement. Such attempts in the scout movement should not be encouraged, for behind these suggestions lurk grave dangers and the future of the Movement will be jeopardised.

Bhogilal Gandhi, Scouter and social worker from Broach District (Nikora)

This is a time when every person in the Scout Movement, especially the scoutmasters, must be vigilant and active. Democracy demands wide and intelligent participation, so that interested parties do not take advantage of the blind confidence of others. We appeal to Mr. Kamath, Dr. Arundale and the Seva Samiti Scout Association to be vigilant in Madras, for unless democratic principles are fully accepted, there can be no federation.

The Bombay Provincial Association is also drafting its Constitution. We appeal to it to be careful and wise in judgment and respond to the times, if the future is to be one of unity and peace. We want a straightforward, honest and elastic constitution in the Provinces, with a democratic administration governed bottom upwards by an efficient and fully responsible executive.

Bombay Scouters' Union

The constitution of the Bombay Scouters' Union has been finally accepted. The scouters seem to have taken a fairly long time to draft suitable rules and regulations which will give them an effective voice in the movement and at the same time help them to collectively contribute towards a high standard of efficiency and training of scouts. The Union has very laudable aims and objects, and if these are carried out, Bombay Scouters will make a splendid contribution towards the spread of the movement. They have, however, to bear in mind the heavy responsibility that lies on their shoulders and direct their activities in constructive and useful channels. The Scouters' Union's fundamental aim must be to bring together and keep together all those who work for the movement. Collective activities add zest and life to the working of individual troops and enliven the drooping spirits of many who prefer to be 'plodders' rather than 'pioneers'

Membership of the Union is thrown open to all those who hold any kind of warrant from the District, Provincial or National executive, but only warranted scouters with troops are permitted to become members of the Council of Management. This is an excellent "leveller" for the scout movement, where there will be no 'highs' and 'lows' and it will prevent the domination of the Scoutmaster by members of the various executives.

Go ahead, Scouters' Union, you will only justify your existence with quiet and patient work.

Need Of Economy

The B. P. Association is not again given its usual grant in the present budget. The Council of the I.N.S.A., has not asked for a grant in order to maintain the existing harmony between all Scout Associations in this Presidency, especially as the Bombay Provincial B. P. Association has demonstrated beyond all doubt its sincere desire for the national-

Scout knots for the Tenderfoot.

isation of the movement. Meanwhile, the I.N.S.A., is generously financed by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who had volunteered to bear all preliminary expenses. The question of a grant from the Government raises fundamental issues. It must be generally accepted that the Scout Movement must remain self-sufficient and must receive financial assistance from the public. But, considering the present situation and the poverty of the country, a grant from the Government proves most useful and opportune. A financial assistance from the State, however, imposes heavy responsibilities on those who use public money. The money must be so utilised that the maximum benefit is received by the maximum number. With the growth of the Scout Movement in the villages and in the poorer classes, more assistance will be needed by local associations for carrying on important scout activities. At present it is generally complained that the District Associations get meagre or no help from the funds provided by the State to Provincial Associations. A fairly large portion is used up in salaries, and though the services of many scout officials may be highly necessary, the Provincial Association must cut the coat according to the cloth. I am in no way advocating less payment and more work, but I desire only to suggest that associations must work according to their means,

(Continued On Page 40)

(Left) Messrs. B. C. Shah and M. T. Vawal, Scouters of I N. S. A. troops at Poona; (Right) Messrs. Minocher Jahinvala and M. R. Divekar, Scouters of I. N. S. A. troops at Bordi.

ICE MAKING MACHINES

Full Particulars From
EASTERN ELECTRIC & ENGINEERING CO.,
129, Esplanade Road Fort,
Post Box 459,
BOMBAY.

INDIA ON THE MAP OF INTERNATIONAL CRICKET

Early History And Present Position

(By J. C. MAITRA)

It is now a matter of history that the Parsis were the first in India to take up the game of cricket. It is said that the game has been handed down to them by their ancient forefathers — the Parsians—who used to play a game called "Chawgan—gui", nearly allied to cricket. The Parsis seem to have begun the game of cricket over ninety years ago and the first cricket club—the Oriental Cricket Club—was started in 1848. This club existed for two years only. But it had created sufficient interest among the Parsis to give birth to other clubs. The Zoroastrian Cricket Club was established next in 1850 and it is happily "still going strong". Various other clubs sprang up in its wake, as the love for the game grew apace, among them specially worthy of mention were the Elphinstone Cricket Club in 1872 and the Baronet Cricket Club in 1882. who have rendered yeoman's service to Parsi Cricket during the long years of their existence till to-day. The Parsi Gymkhana was established in the year 1885.

Birth Of Representative Matches

In the early days of Indian Cricket bowling was chiefly underhand and the earliest round-arm bowlers were Navloo Mama and M. M. Poonegar in 1867 and N. N. Gheewalla in 1870. Among the early promoters of Parsi clubs the name of A. B. Patel stands out prominently. He was the first Indian to arrange a match between his club the Parsi Cricket Club and the Bombay Gymkhana in 1877. In the following year he had contemplated taking out a team to England. But the project fell through owing to some internal dissensions. However, it is interesting to note that his club set out on tour and played matches in different parts of India.

In the meanwhile the Hindus also began taking interest in the game and formed a club of their own. The Hindu Cricket Club came into being in the year 1872 and was later transformed into the present Parmananddas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana.

First Tour To England

The year 1886 was most notable in the history of Indian Cricket. It was in that year the first Indian team composed entirely of Parsi players, visited England and a Parsi team defeated the Bombay Gymkhana in both the matches of the season. The Parsi tourists played 28 matches in England, of which they won 1, lost 19 and drew 8. Their batting and bowling averages give a very interesting reading:—

BATTING

	Ins.	N.O.	R.	H.S.
P. D. Dastur	33	1	587	89
D. H. Patel	35	7	423	55
A. C. Major	43	2	616	97
J. M. Morenas	38	3	516	55

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. N. Bhedwar	587	169	1178	59
D. Khambata	719	176	1724	75
D. H. Patel	212	66	388	16
M. Framji	973	289	2110	79
A. C. Major	503	115	1330	42

Second Parsi Team Abroad

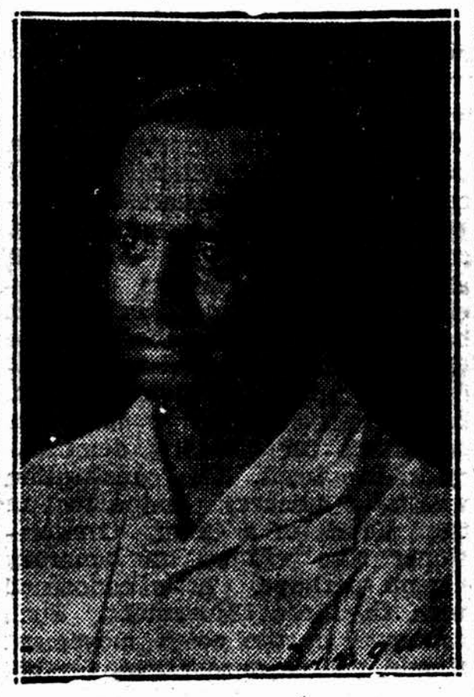
In 1888 the Second Parsi team visited England. As in the first instance this team also could not be made thoroughly representative despite the utmost exertions of P. D. Kanga, its Captain. However, they left a better record behind than its predecessor. "Lilleywhites Cricketers' Annual" of 1889 says, "Last year the team commanded by Mr. P. D. Kanga showed good all-round cricket on several occasions and more than once they played an uphill game in a most creditable style. They won both at Hastings and Eastbourne, after having in each case, particularly in the latter, the worst of the game, and in more than one instance, notably at Norwich, Scarborough and in the second match at the Oval, their cricket was by no means of an inferior kind. In the last engagement, they were opposed by a far from weak side of the Gentlemen of Surrey, and here they played up with great pluck, only losing in the end by 9 runs".

Outstanding Personalities

"During the latter part of the tour they were unlucky enough to lose the services of their best slow bowler, Mr. Pandole, who was obliged to return to Bombay. Still, they made, although their opponents in some matches were only of moderate strength, a favourable impression, certainly a very great improvement on that created by the first team. In Messrs Cooper and Dubash, they had two very useful batsmen. The former played in good style in its earlier games and though he took a little more to hitting towards the end, he rarely failed to score. Of the others Mr. Dubash was undoubtedly the best, though Messrs. Bapasola, Pavri, Morenas and the captain were useful at times. Generally there was more finish about the play than their predecessors and in some cases there was really very promising form.

Pavri's Bowling Feat

Mr. Pavri's bowling, in particular, was distinctly above the average, his figures being above the ordinary. He bowled fast round-arm, of a good length, and towards the end of the tour developed a very good style, varying his pace and pitch well, besides making the ball do a good deal at times. He delivered over 5,000 balls at a cost of just under 2,000 runs, and took in all 170 wickets for an average of less than 12 runs—really good figures. Mr. Pandole, though more expensive, was very successful and Mr. P. D. Kanga's fast underhand



J. C. Maitra

puzzled the batsmen at times considerably. The younger Kanga a lefthand medium pace bowler, too, did good service more than once, having a neat delivery with accuracy of pitch.

If sometimes uneven, the fielding was generally good, not seldom brilliant.

The tourists had played 31 matches of which they won 8, lost 11 and drew 12.

First Foreign Visit

The year 1890 saw the first visit of a foreign team to this country. Mr. G. F. Vernon was responsible for it. Although it was an average English team, its tour from the very commencement was characterised by a series of glorious successes and it was reserved for the Parsis to sully their brilliant record. The match with Mr. Vernon's team was, in fact, a struggle for the championship of India, and was very keenly watched by an eager crowd numbering over 10,000 people. The Parsis, though in a minority of 17 runs in the first innings, finally won the match by 4 wickets.

Parsis Victorious

In the first innings Mr. R. Mody, though he did not take many wickets, was simply unplayable and in the second innings Mr. Pavri showed excellent judgment in disposing of his field and in the accuracy of the pitch of his deliveries. He took 7 wickets for 34 runs and the whole English team was out for 61 runs; the smallest total made by them in their tour in India. In batting Messrs. Morenas, D. Kanga, Machliwalla and Spencer scored 17, 14, 14 and 12 respectively in the first innings, but it was in the second innings that the scores of Mr. Machliwalla (20 not out) and Mr. Pavri 21 were invaluable to their side when all seemed to go against them.

On the English side, Mr. Vernon's play was simply superb. He played with great pluck and determination and scored 45 (not out) in a total of 97 runs and at a time when his side was falling to pieces against the terrific bowling of the demon bowler, Mr. R. E. Mody.

Lord Hawke's Team

The Second English team to visit this country was Lord Hawke's team in 1892. The visitors were a fairly strong side being composed of six men who played first class cricket in England, viz., Lord Hawke, Messrs. F. S. Jackson, G. F. Vernon, A. H. Hill, C. W. Wright and Robinson with Messrs. Hornsby and Hazeltine as bowlers. The Parsis had the distinction of defeating this team also in their first encounter. Dr. Pavri was mainly responsible for it. He captured 4 and 6 wickets in the respective innings. D. Mody and Bapasola helped considerably with their bats. The former knocked up 36 and 39 in his two ventures, while the latter hit up a brilliant 52 in the second outing. The margin of defeat was 109 runs.

The visitors avenged it in their return match though by the narrow margin of only 7 runs. The chief feature of the match was the splendid bowling performance of D. N. Writer who took 8 wickets for about 30 runs.

Thereafter the visitors had practically their own way in other parts of India. The Bihar Wanderers were the only side to lower their colours once again.

Oxford Authentics

The third English team to visit this country was the Oxford Authentics in 1902-03. They played 19 matches in all, winning 8, losing 2 and drawing the rest. They suffered both of their defeats in Bombay. The first was at the hands of the Europeans of this Presidency, for whom "Jungly" (J. G.) Greig put up the record figure of 204 not out. And the Second was by the Parsis. This community had the unique distinction of conquering all the three visiting teams. D. D. Kanga knocked up a century for them, while R. H. Raphael did likewise for the Authentics. Mehta, Bulsara and Mistry bowled so well for the Parsis that the tourists were routed by the heavy margin of eight wickets. The Authentics had a match with the Hindus as well which ended in a draw. The stout hearted bowling of P. Baloo was greatly responsible for it.

Triangular Tournament

In 1906 the Presidency matches between the Parsis and the Europeans were converted into a Triangular Tournament, the Hindus being admitted into the fold for the first time. The Moslems were also taking active interest in the game and had established the Islam Gymkhana already. But they were not considered strong enough to participate in these representative matches. Their turn for admission came in the year 1912 when the Tournament was turned into the Quadrangular Festival which held the stage of Indian cricket for nearly a quarter of a century. Meanwhile, cricket was being played in all parts of the country. Various Indian Princes, notably the Maharajas of Patiala, Baroda, Cooch Behar and Natore, began to patronize the game. The Aligarh University and the Princes College at Rajkot also became prominent nurseries of Indian cricket and cricketers. The game advanced apace.

Indian Tour Of 1911

Encouraged by its rapid growth, an Indian team of selected players from different parts of the country was sent to England in 1911. The following were its members:—

The Maharaja of Patiala (captain), Major K. M. Mistry (Patiala), Dr. H. D. Kanga (Bombay), P. Baloo (Bombay), J. S. Warden (Bombay), M. D. Pai (Bombay), H. F. Mulla (Bombay), K. Seshachari (Madras), Salam-ud-din (Aligarh), S. Hussain (Aligarh), M. D. Bulsara (Delhi), R. P. Meherhomji (Bombay), V. Jayram (Bangalore), P. Shivram (Bombay), M. D. Parekh

(Continued On Page 39.)

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

INDIA ON THE MAP OF INTERNATIONAL CRICKET

(Continued From Page 38)

(Bombay), and K. Tambuwalla (Bombay).

They played 23 matches of which they won 6, lost 15, and drew 2.

Considering the fact that they were the first representative Indian team to visit a foreign land, they did remarkably well. They might have done better still, had not the Maharaja of Patiala and Keki Mistry, their best bat, returned to India owing to illness at an early part of the tour. The players who distinguished themselves were Kanga, Meherhomji and Warden with the bat and Baloo, Warden and Salamuddin with the leather. Kanga scored the only century of the tour, 163 against Leicester and Baloo was the only bowler to capture 100 wickets.

Quadrangular Matches

Until the cold weather of 1925-26, there were no more visits by foreign teams to this country nor by Indian teams abroad. The Great European War was responsible for this. Bombay, however, continued the Quadrangular Tournament during this period and it increased in popularity from year to year. In course of time it grew up to be the most important cricket carnival of India, in which the most prominent players of all the four communities from all parts of the country took part.

For the first few years the Tournament produced unsatisfactory results, owing to the fact that it was staged during the monsoon and also because there was a time-tournament was decisive only four times. Then the season and the duration of the matches were changed, as at present to produce excellent results in every way.

Europeans On Top

During the first decade the Europeans dominated the field more or less. They had several players of outstanding merits, such as Col. J. G. Greig, Major K. O. Goldie, Capt. J. H. Parsons, H. L. Sims and limit of three days. Upto 1920, the others. Besides they had the assistance of such famous professionals as Frank Tarrant, Wilfred Rhodes, George Hirst and others occasionally. No wonder they won the tournament thrice during this period, while the Parsis and the Hindus won only once each to the Mahomedans none.

The Parsis, the pioneers of Indian cricket, showed very well indeed upto 1922. They earned the distinction of reaching the final round eight times, out of eleven, winning the tournament twice. Among those who glorified the pages of their history in those days were Col. K. M. Mistry, Homi Kanga, J. S. Warden, M. B. Vatcha, "Dolly" Kapadia, B. H. Mirza, J. N. Elavia and Homi Vajifdar.

Rise Of The Hindus

By this time the Hindus had made rapid strides with such class players as Baloo and his brothers, Shivram, Vithal and Ganpat, D. B. Deodhar, C. K. Nayudu, S. M. Joshi, M. H. Chandarana, M. D. Pai and V. V. Kantack in their firing line, they should have fared much better than they did actually. Internal dissensions for various reasons kept them away from the desired goal. The undeserved trouncing they had at the hands of the Parsis in 1922, opened their eyes and the result was a series of victories for them during the next seven years. It is worthy of note that they scored four wins to a single each of the Mahomedans, Europeans and Parsis. Some more players had risen in their ranks in the meanwhile, notably L. Ramji, S. R. Godambe, L. P. Jai, J. G. Navle and K. G Pardeshi.

Some Notable Players

During the latter period the other communities also fielded some players of outstanding ability. Among the Europeans were F. G. Travers, A. L. Hosie, R. J. O. Meyer, G. C. Phillips, W. J. Cullen, Lieuts. A. W. Stephenson and B. Howlett.

Among the Parsis, mention must be made of S. N. Gandhi, the Kapadia Brothers (Bahadur and Fali), S. H. M. Colah, R. J. D. Jamshedji, P. H. Daruwalla, B. K. Kalapesi and D. D. Driver.

Mahomedans' Part

Upto this time, that is the year 1929 the Mahomedans had played but a minor part in this Tournament. Only once, in 1924, they had succeeded in winning the championship and thrice in reaching the final stage. It was not that their community was so very backward as a whole. They had plenty of first rate players in Northern India. But they found it difficult to collect them together year after year. Their weakness lay in the fact that their local talents were not strong and profuse enough like the Hindus and the Parsis. Even to-day it is the same story with them. The Parsis are however suffering from a general depression everywhere. Among the Mahomedans who acquitted themselves creditably in the early part of their career were Yusuf Beg, Saleh Mahomed, Feroze Khan, Hassan Shah, Abdus Salam, M. E. Sheikh and S. A. Aziz, to be followed by Wazir Ali, Nazir Ali, A. U. Botawalla, Lieut. Mahomed Hussain, S. G. Rasool and Dilawar Hussain.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

EVERY DAY COUNTS

IN:—

MARCH

WHICH OFFERS AT

HALF PRICE

Sex Tonics

AKSIR No. 1:—Aphrodisiac and tonic for Impotency. Also beneficial for neuralgic disorders. Price 64 pills Rs. 4, 8 pills As. 8.

AKSIR No. 10:—A tonic for impotence. Price for 64 pills Rs. 2. Special quality with Kasturi is super-efficacious. Invigorates the body. Price for 64 pills is Rs. 4, sample As. 8.

AKSIR No. 20:—A good tonic, imparts energy and builds the constitution. Preserves youth upto old age. Price for 32 pills Rs. 2 1st quality 32 pills Rs. 6, 8 pills Rs. 1-8-0.

AKSIR No. 50:—A good elixir for rich folk. King of Aphrodisiacs, a specific cure for sexual debility. Price 30 pills Rs. 14, 8 pills Rs. 4.

AKSIR No. 71:—Infuses vigour and energy into the system. Price 4 drams Rs. 4, 2 drams Rs. 2.

DATTA MAKARDHWAJ VATI No. 3:—A general tonic, aphrodisiac and retentive as well. Price for 16 pills Rs. 8, 4 pills Rs. 2.

TILA No. 14:—Beneficial for impotents. Infuses new life in withered tissues. Price Rs. 6 per phial, Rs. 3 for half phial.

Boons To Married

AKSIR No. 44.—A good aphrodisiac and retentive. Exhilarates heart and brain. For this efficacy it is called Falak Sair. Price Re. 1 per tola.

DATTA YAKUTI.—It imparts vigour and pleasure to the heart and brain. It increases sexual appetite. Price Re. 1 per tola.

TILA No. 8.—A good source of love. One dose generally convinces. Price Rs. 12 per tola, sample one masha Re. 1-2-0.

TILA No. 11.—A pleasing preparation for couples. Price Re. 1 per tola.

KHUSHKA.—An astringent for loose parts. Imparts youthful firmness in the female body. Price Re. 1.

AKSIR No. 27:—It preserves strength and spirits. Price Re. 1 for 64 pills. 1st quality Rs. 4 for 64 pills, Sample annas 3.

DABBA IMSAK.—Containing best retentive medicines. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Civilization Specifics

ARAMJAN.—Constipation is one of the curses of modern civilization. This medicine is meant to cure the disease. Price Re. 1, for 32 pills As. 8 for 16 Pills.

AMRITDHARA LOTION.—Throat Disorders are common. This lotion is antiseptic, relieves irritations and cures all diseases of the throat. Price Re. 1.

PYORRHOEA SET.—Pyorrhoea to another fruit of civilization. This set consists of four medicines and is very helpful in checking this disease. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

GIST RAS.—Specific for headache and all other pains. A speedy cure. Gives activity and energy to the body. Price Re. 1.

ASHUGANI.—Diabetes is another curse, for which this is a unique medicine. It is a good tonic as well. Price Rs. 4, 32 pills and Rs. 2 for 16 pills.

DILANAND.—Blood pressure is a new medical discovery. Dilanand cures blood pressure, and also is a heart tonic. Price Re. 1.

HANS LAG.—A good elixir for all kinds of piles. Price Rs. 2 for 28 pills.

A UNIQUE DEVICE

By depositing some money in the month of March you can avail of this concession throughout the year, while ordering medicines or having the m prescribed for you and your family, from time to time, until the deposit exhausts.

Write for the:— FREE BOOKLET

"MANHOOD LOST AND REGAINED"

AND

The Big Catalogue

of Medicines to—

POSTAL & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS AMRITDHARA Lahore

THE KISAN PROBLEM

(Continued From Page 4)

sion even to sever our connections with our beloved Congress?

Why do they want to do such a dreadful thing? Do they hope to gain, thereby, our objective, Swaraj, the more surely and quickly? Surely not. They can at best achieve temporary peace of mind, while their ministries plough the barren furrows of official decrees and futile powers. Is that sufficient compensation for all the grave consequences likely to be provoked by a schism within the ranks of Congressmen.

Kisans' Birth Right

But what is there, it may be asked in a Kisan Sabha that so many loyal and jealous Congressmen should prefer it, if a choice has to be made, to the Congress itself? It can be easily answered by a question as to what is there in it to oblige Congress ban it. There is a still more powerful answer than that. Just as it is the birthright of every Indian to enjoy Swaraj, so also, it is the birthright of every Kisan to organise himself into his Kisan Sabha and achieve his proper share, in the Kisan and Muzdoor Raj. And just as to achieve the former, Balgangadhar Tilak had to part company with Gokhale, so also, our Comrade Jaiprakash has rightly said that we may be forced to part company with our totalitarian Congressmen. When that day is forced on our Kisan and Congress comrades, let it be remembered that irrevocably, the elders will be condemning themselves in th eyes of history just like the Gofikhale and company of old and Congress will be forced to go into dark ages as in 1003-1918. Only to emerge as the Congress of Kisan Sabha cfeffff Congress of Kisans and Muzdoors.

It is also worthwhile to remember that as a result of such an unwanted and unwise quarrel provoked by our leaders, our fight for Swaraj will unnec9essarily and unpatriotically be delayed, may be, for many years. The responsibility for such an unhappy consummation will rest heavily on the drooping shoulders of the top centurians.

But why are our Congress leaders so jealous of the susceptibilities of these Ministries? Has Congress ever believed that Swaraj could be achieved through these ministers alone? Has not the Working Committee itself resolved that work outside the legislatures is as much necessary for the achievement of Swaraj? If so, why cavil at the friendly, helpful, if critical attitude of our Kisan-Cum-Congress Comrades? How can the organisational and political and anti-federation revolutionary work be carried on, unless we establish intimate contact with the masses. which will be possible through the development of their funtcional organisations? It passes my imagination to realise why our leaders have developed this great fight of the very organisations which had led many a nation to its independence

Therefore the right thing to do is for our Congress leaders to exercis a little more forbearance towards their more energetic and equally sincere and competent juniors who are in the Kisan movement and not to be so very sensitive towards criticism of their pace and policies. It behoves them to put all their weight on the side of revolution and not be content with mere reforms. It is statesmanlike both for them and for us to realise the limited but necessary place of our ministerialists in our revolutionary maneovres for achieving Swaraj for the masses.

The first coal cargo brought to concrete jetty of Bhavnagar per s.s. "Hcfukumau" with a loaded draft of 27' 4" by Messrs S. D. Shethia and Company of Bombay. The Dewansaheb Mr. Pattani with Kumarshree Dharma Kumarsinghji, Sir Chinubhai, Bart., Messrs F. H. Bibra, D. D. Shethia, B. V. Mehta, Muirhead, Jhonson, Ranina and other officers distributing silver casket, etc., to the captain and ship's officers.

TO SAVE ONESELF FROM THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF QUININE TAKE

AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS

ITS QUALITIES KICK OUT OF YOUR BODY ALL THAT DULLNESS WHICH PULLS YOU DOWN. THESE TABLETS CAN BE SAFELY TAKEN BY WOMEN AT ALL TIMES. AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

PRICE: RE. 1 PER BOTTLE OF 100 TABLETS.

V. P. CHARGES EXTRA.

A. AMIN & Company 114, Frere Rd.
CARNAC BUNDER: BOMBAY 9.
Stockists:—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, and Others.

Alembic
HEMO-DRAKSO-MALT
for
ENERGY, VIGOUR, STRENGTH
POWERFUL DIGESTIVE TONIC.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 37)

and pay according to qualifications and in terms of values of services received. Though this is a delicate question, the interest of the movement must be uppermost. Mahatma Gandhi very often rightly insists that the expenses of public associations should be about ten per cent of its annual income. Even twenty per cent ought to serve the purpose of the scout movement, the rest of the money must go towards training, camping, organisation and assisting such troops and District Associations as are in need of aid.

Associations must find out ways by which funds may be obtained by 'work'. A central Headquarter ought to be so well organised as to make profit out of equipment, badges and literature. The Scout Movement must unceasingly strive for self-sufficiency and prove more a help than a burden on the public.

No Not Forget

The May camp of the I.N.S.A. is open to all scouts. Scouters must explain to the scouts the need of a merry camp during the May vacation. The place will most probably be the Karanja Island where a beautiful and extensive camp ground with a shore, forest and hill is put at the disposal of the I.N.S.A.

Scouters of the I.N.S.A. must prepare for the hike from Bombay to Poona. A distance of a hundred and twenty miles will be covered in about five days, providing all the joys of a merry tramp. It will be a pilgrimage to Nature and to our villages where resides the soul of India.

National Songs

National songs are considered to form a most important part of citizenship training. Throughout the world children taught to develop their civic consciousness through the emotions aroused by songs which uplift and ennoble the youth. The Scout Movement in the world is accustomed to make use of yells and other sing-songs which appeal to the minds of a certain section of humanity who are not too well grounded in child psychology or educational principles. No doubt, some of these yells and other coarse choruses are useful on certain occasions, but they are not of lasting benefit to the young. A newly civilised nation with a poor folklore and songlore may certainly take advantage of primitive social methods of emotional expressions, and some of these are definitely more natural, spontaneous and expressive than some of the recent haloo-baloos of Western civilisation-in-a-hurry; but India is immensely rich in its songlore which is rhythmical and full of noble sentiments. It is, therefore, most desirable that Indian Scouters should not be too apish of the old militarism cum primitive scouting and take to an intelligent adjustment of methods for the emotional growth of the young which will bring energy and zest in the young.

The National song "Jana-gana-mana" ought to be known by every Indian boy and girl. This famous Tagore's Morning Song, the Song of the Dawn of our National Revival, must remain the inspiration of the National Scout Movement.

Here is the song:

Janagana mana adhinayaka jaya he,
Bharata Bhagya vidhata;
Punjaba Sindha Gujarata Maratha,
Dravida Utkala Banga;
Vindhya Himachala Yamuna Ganga,
Utchala jaladhi taranga.
Tava Shubha name jage,
Tava Shubha ashisha mage,
Gave tava yasha gatha.
Janagana Mangala dayaka jaya he
Bharata bhagya vidhata;
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he!

The following translation is taken from the P.O.R. of the now nationalised Madras Association.

"Thou art the ruler of minds of all the people, Dispenser of India's Destiny,

Thy beloved name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat and Maharastra, of Dravid and Orissa and Bengal, It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and the Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Jumna and the Ganges, and is chanted by the waves of the Indian sea.

They pryy for Thy blessing and sing Thy praise. The saving all people waits in Thy hand, Thou dispenser of India's destiny. Victory, victory, victory to Thee!"

The following song in English, versed to the tune of the British National Anthem is interesting:

God bless our Motherland.
God bless our much loved land,
God save our Ind
Sing of her stories old,
Sing of her heroes bold,
Sing of her hearts of gold,
God save our Ind

A NEW DEAL FOR GIRLS

Training In Homecroft Is As Necesary As Teaching The Three R.s To Would Be Wives And Mothers

(By Dr. J. M. Kumarappa,
Professor of SocialEconomy Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work)

The Bombay Government have appointed a committee to advise them on the question of vocational training for boys and girls in primary and secondary schools. The question naturally arises whether such training should be the same for boys and girls. Our present system of education with its literary bias is, of course, the same for the boy as well as the girl. And it has, therefore, made little appeal to parents. There is a widespread fear that the present system, which is so unsuited even for the boy, must be much more so to to meet the educational requirements of the girl. Even if a system were developeu on more suitable lines, then, too, it must be maintained that the girl's education cannot and ought not to be the same as that of the boy, for the simple reason that Nature has endowed both the sexes with special faculties, and ordained distinctive functions for each to discharge toward society and the race.

That our education is foreign in its character is not the only fault of our system. Another one of its main defects is that it has been developed more with a view to meet the urban needs rather than the rural. In other words, this system tries to spread education from top downwards instead of building from bottom upwards. Unfortunately, those educational experts, who were responsible for the organization of education in India, ignored the most essential feature of Indian civilization, in formulating their scheme. They missed the fact that our civilization is a product of the village and not of the town, of the forest and not of the city. If education is to be made truly Indian, if it is to serve the needs of our masses, we can ill-afford to neglect this national ideal. The future education of India must so develop as really to meet the needs of rural India, since India's civilization itself is rural, and her population also is chiefly rural. Perhaps, it is this idea that is really back of the Wardha scheme.

Girls' Education

Being at present rural-centered in our thinking, we may now ask the question: If the boy's education is to have a vocational bias, what is to be the nature of that bias in the training of the girl? We cannot ignore the fact that training in the functions, which a group is expected to discharge, must really be the objective of education in respect to that group. Since the function of the girl in society is not identical with that of the boy, her vocational education cannot be the same as that provided for him. The girl of to-day is the potential mother of to-morrow. Upon her depends, therefore, not only the happiness or unhappiness of some home but also the prosperity of the nation in the future.

The hand that rocks the cradle, we believe, rules the world. If that is so, what should be the objective in her education? Should we educate her for home-life, or for a career outside the home or for both? Is it sufficient to give her a general education, or some useful training that will help her to live in her surroundings with some prospect of success? If it is true that, for more than ninety-nine per cent. of our girls, their real vocation or life-work is home-making as daughter, or wife or mother, should they not be trained for the discharge of that duty faithfully and yet intelligently? Should not then our objective of the vocational training of the girl be to make them efficient, honest and industrious home-makers? Should not our ideal be to train them for life,—that life which falls to the lot of a very large majority of our girls in India?

Any system of education intended for the girl must, if it is to rebuild the nation, provide the girl, in addition to some general knowledge, a sound working knowledge of how to run a home or manage a household. Upto now the teaching of housecraft and mothercraft have been woefully neglected in the education of our girls. Most of them have been left to pick up what knowledge they can from their ignorant and poverty-sticken mothers. In view of the appalling condition of our villages and homes, I am strongly of the opinion that instruction and training in home-making should really mean vocational training in the education of the girl. Such a training is both essential and indispensable in the interest of the future health and efficiency of the Indian nation. It is a wonder to me that our people have not yet ceased to think that women can do all things necessary in the home by a sort of an intuition,—a special gift of the benevolent Providence to women! Outside of flattering the woman's sense of vanity, this superstition can serve no useful purpose.

In the early days of milk and honey, there was, perhaps, no need for scientific training in home-making. But now with the advance of the so-called civilization, the wholesome life of our villages is infected with disease, misery and ignorance. Do not the terrible toll of infant and maternal mortality till the tale of how they could have been prevented had the mothers been provided with adequate knowledge? Since a nation has no greater asset than her patriotic, energetic and healthy citizens, the vocational training of girls should mean training the future mothers to conserve their lives and the lives of the little ones,—a function which has been entrusted to their care by Nature?

Duty Of The State

Now that we are giving so much time and thought to the problem of educational reorganization, we should not fail to concentrate our energies on devises means to train our girls to play their part efficiently in the life of the nation. No doubt, they must be given some general education to draw out their latent powers,—physical, moral and mental. With this as foundation, they should be given their vocational training. Home-making is both an art and a science; all the love in the world cannot make a home the centre of wholesome family life unless the house-mother knows soething of house-management,—how to cook, to economize, to mend; how to plan her work, care for the family, prevent avoidable diseases and keep the home, however humble it may be, clean and attractive within the limits of a small income. So long as the State neglects to train the girl in this respect that long will it be guilty of failing in one of its most important functions in nation-building.

Study Of Home-Craft

Some may raise objections,—and there are always a few who are ever ready to oppose every deviation from the beaten track,—to my advocacy of homecraft—in the vocational training of girls, maintaining that the kind of education advocated herein should be undertaken by the home; others may say that it would hamper general education. Indian homes, as they are today, are absolutely unfit to undertake any such responsibility. As for the second objection, it might be pointed out that in the West, where attempts in this direction have already been made, it is reported that the introduction of homecraft, instead of hampering general subjects, has had the effect of stimulating greater interest in them. It is pointed out, further, that it has even contributed much toward bringing teachers, parents and pupils into more intimate and sympathetic relations, as well as toward stimulating mental effort by fostering certain qualities of the mind which are impossible to cultivate to the same extent by the traditional school subjects.

Most of the educated girls of to-day, girls trained in the educational system devised for the boy, think that house-keeping is beneath them. The present system has failed to teach them the dignity of labour. It has not taught them to realize that nothing is really beneath one so long as it is within the scheme of life. Home-making, being an important part of a woman's life and work, must be given the highest place in the vocational training of the girl. No girl can aspire for anything higher than to increase happiness of the home and decrease humanity's sorrow and suffering. To this end, a struggle simple syllabus like the folowing, which has been tried out in some schools, may be adopted throughout India with the necessary changes and additions to meet local requirements:—

I. COOKERY: Buying and storing of foods; the simple methods of cookery, such as boiling, baking, frying, and some knowledge of foods best suited for each method; classification of food-stuffs and their function in the body; some knowledge of food values.

Advanced instruction may be given to older girls in book-keeping, buying, storing of agricultural products, and in food values. Those desiring to take to professions, may be trained as matrons, for hospitals hostels and the like.

II. LAUNDRY WORK: Instructions in how to wash, preserve colours, remove stains etc., with some knowledge of the materials with which to wasih and stiffen.

III. CLEANING: The care and method of cleaning everything in a home,—fittings, kitchen utensils, rooms, carpets, furniture etc.; methods of cleaning in order to save labour and costs, and to economize time.

IV. NEEDLECRAFT: Renovating and mending garments and household linen; simple cutting of garments; adaptation of simple patterns and the management of the machine.

V. PERSONAL AND HOME HYGIENE: Ventilation drainage and stabling of domestic animals; disposal of waste, refuse etc; some knowledge of infectious diseases and the use of disonfectants; first aid and simple house-hold remedies; care of teeth, skin, hair, nails etc.

Throughout the teaching of hygiene the aim should be threefold:—to awaken a health conscience; to teach self-control, self-respect and respect for others; and to prepare girls, as far as possible, fo the responsibilities of home-life and citizenship.

VI. INFANT AND CHILD CARE: Natural and artificial feeding; clothing; ailments and habits; dangers of the use of drugs; the general management of infants and children.

VII. SIMPLE ODD JOBBING. Some knowledge of how to repair locks, taps, hinges; how to use nails, screws, saw. In short, they should be taught how to handle the necessary and simple tools found in every home.

VIII. HOME PLANNING AND KITCHEN GARDENING: Kitchen garden is a useful adjunct to every home and some knowledge of how to grow ordinary vegetables and how to take care of a garden must be given.

Owing to such practices and ob-

(Continued On Page 42)

WHITE LEPROSY
AND
LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2 Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 180 P. O. KATRI SARAI
(Gaya).

CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST

Some Excuses And Explanations

(By Enver Kureishi)

THE NORTH CHINA INCIDENT 1937. Published by The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan. Price 20 Sen.

CHINA AND JAPAN: By George Gothein. Published by The Hamilton Press, London. Price sh 1/-.

THE NORTH CHINA PROBLEM by Shushi Hsu. Prepared under the auspices of the Council of International Affairs, Nanking.

REFLECTIONS ON THE RECENT CANTON REVOLT AND AFTER by K. B. Vaidya: Published by Mr. K. B. Vaidya for the National Publishers, Limited, Choy Lan Chik Kai, Canton.

Here are four important publications of which three pertain directly to the present crisis in the Far East. So much has been said and written about the present Sino-Japanese war that the ordinary layman to whom China is just a place on the map which Japan is bombing to bits, is apt to get confused and perplexed. Add to this mass the highly-coloured narratives and books foisted on to an unsuspecting public by people who were languishing in the obscurity of some Chinese back-water until the war suddenly hurtled them upwards, to descend on us in the guise of authorities and experts, and you will get an idea of what the bewildered layman has to wade through before he can get a glimmering of what is actually happening in China.

These four important publications on the Far East will, therefore, be especially welcome since they bear the imprint of authority and authenticity.

An Unimpressive Apology

The North China Incident, 1937, is a Japanese attempt to reconstruct the main events leading up to the present Sino-Japanese war in a manner calculated to show Japan in a favourable light. This little pamphlet is, presumably, an apology for the promiscuous bombardment of Chinese cities and the wholesale slaughter of Chinese men and women—to say nothing of babies. As an apology—or as an explanation it is singularly unimpressive because we have reached a stage in civilization in which we no longer consider provocation, whether just or alleged to be a reasonable justification for letting loose so diabolical and ruthless a war-machine as the present Japanese Army that is devastating China. The truth is that Japan by her behaviour in China has really forfeited all rights either to offer an explanation or to be hear with equanity, for we no longer hear ponderous and high falutin legends about "Truth" "Justice" and "Provocation" without thinking immediately of Japanese bombs bursting over Chinese villages and towns: of women and children being blown to bits; of placid Chinese cities lying smoking and gutted—humbled before the terrifying might of Nippon's Air-Arm. Keeping this background in view can anyone with a spark of fellow-feeling consider the whole sorry case on its merits and dispassionately, even allowing for the Japanese allegation of constant provocation being true and just? No. The very record of Japanese aggression in China since the arrogant Treaty of Shimonoseki was signed in 1895 simply reeks with the blood of the Chinese and is against Japan.

To ask us to believe that China—so large and yet so puny a nation has continously been "provoking" Japan since the dawn of the Twentieth Century and specially at those opportune moments when Europe and America are, preoccupied with their own troubles is really crediting us with too little intelligence and too much imagination. The Japanese story of provocation is this.

On the night of July 7, 1937, a small unit of Japanese troops was engaged in manoeuvres near Lukouchiao and Lungwangmiao villages to the South-West of Peiping. This little unit, defenceless (but not so defenceless as the Chinese women and children who were subsequently blown to bits) since they (atleast) possessed a round of ammunition amounting "only to one balcartridge per person" was fired upon by Chinese soldiers Japanese reinforcements were rushed to the scene and the first clash occurred. After a brief truce Chinese soldiers again opened fire on Japanese troops—this was the next day in the afternoon. Another one of those meant-to-be-violated truces was signed but the troops like bad pennies turned up again and opened fire this time with trench mortars. The Chinese troops involved in the clash were a part of the 37th Division belonging to the 29th Army. Then, while both sides were negotiating for a more permanent truce the alarming news reached Tokio that the Chinese Central Government had ordered the mobilisation of the Chinese Air-Force and the proclamation of Martial Law in Peiping. As the space at my disposal is somewhat limited I cannot deal with the subsequent events which led up to the present flair-up, needless to say that Chinese provocation was as consistent as Japanese patience and tolerance. I have already commented on this.

A Damning Exposure

Mr. George Gothein's little pamphlet: "China and Japan" is in a totally different vein. It is the severest indictment of Japanese Fascism and of the unscrupulous methods of that Fascism that it is possible to read. One, however, cannot get rid, altogether of the vague feeling that the author in his indignation to paint Japan as black as possible had over-done the whole thing and heaped too many colours on his canvas. However, this admirable little pamphlet simply bristles with facts and figures and for its size it is a damning exposure of the whole frame-work of Japanese Imperialism, how it works and how it is worked out. The author is particularly severe on the recently created myth of Japanese over-population and shows quite clearly that Japan does not desire to expand so much as to control certain key areas rich in mineral resources which can be tapped primarily for Militaristic purposes and which are within themselves of great strategic importance. Consider Formusa, Manchuria, certain Islands in the South Seas, and now—North China. Japanese industrial life is exposed ruthlessly and with the help of figures illustrating the deplorable wages of Japanese industrial Workers the author shows how Japan has made possible what he calls "Social Dumping". The author concludes with a significant warning. He says: "The statesmen who at Geneva could not muster energy enough to put a stop to Japan's violent policy of conquest by declaring the boycott against her, will in a few years be reproached by the public opinion of the world for having brought on a New World-War by their weakness and their lack of courage"

The North-China Problem, is, as the title suggests a brief survey "of the development and present situation of the international problem that centres on North China". The author deals very comprehensively with the whole of the North China problem from the suspension of hostilities on the fall of Jehol down to the present day. This is, however, not a book for the layman with a superficial knowledge of Chinese affairs. This is a book for an advanced student of Chinese affairs. The author is a Professor of Political Science at the Yenching University and no one can finish this book without feeling a profound respect for the author, for the great labour that must have gone in its creation, and, what is even more remarkable, for the remarkable objectivity with which it has been written. At the present time for a Chinese to write what amounts almost to a brief history of Japanese aggression in North China a certain amount of "blood and thunder" would have been permissible and justified. But we are greatly impressed by the scholarly approach of this work and it only helps to increase our admiration of the Chinese character. As I have said before, this is an academic work of distinction rather than being "propagandist" in nature and the student of Chinese affairs will find in it a great wealth of material for a detailed study of the North China problem.

Chinese Personalities

Reflections On the Recent Canton Revolt and After is a collection of a number of miscellaneous articles on China. These range from a biographical sketch of General Chiang Kai-Shek to articles such as "Canton under General Chen" and "Canton—Hong-Kong co-operation". These articles cover a very wide range and besides brief biographical sketches of outstanding Chinese personalities a great deal of historical compression is attempted. According to the author: "The articles containel herein were written originally as the Leading Articles for the "Canton Daily Sun" and as the demand for copies got almost exhausted, the writer decided to publish them in this booklet form...."

The arrangement of the subject-matter and articles is rather haphazard and desultory and consequently, at times, one is liable to feel a bit confused and bewildered. But this is a highly informative book and contains a great deal of information on China and Chinese Affairs not usually found in other books.

Vocational Training For Girls

(Continued From Page 41)

stacles as early marriage purdah system, family traditions, suspicion of western learning, most of our girls drop out immediately after middle school or high school education. Since a very large percentage of girls get married early and do not aspire for a college education, vocational training must be given in the school, and it must be of the type discussed if her life is to be enriched, and society is to be benefited by it. If a simple syllabus, similar to the one outlined above, is to be introduced in all schools for girls, special premises and equipment will, no doubt, be necessary. The ideal for this purpose is a small cottage attached to the school building itself, where the girls can live in turn for a period with the teacher. Meals for teachers and pupils may be prepared by the cookery class and their washing may be done by the laundry class. In this manner, the girl must be given practical training in homecraft. Even if the cottage is not used as residence, it is the best unit for teaching home economics.

Need For Radical Change

It is not necessary, of course, that there should be one uniform scheme for the whole of India. Such schemes may be formulated by local bodies according to their special needs, making whatever variation necessary. The time has come for a radical change in the education of the Indian girl. A scheme, like the one outlined above, has infinite possibilities. Therefore, every girl from the lowest to the highest in the land should be taught how to organize and manage a home, just as she is taught to read and write. This essential aspect of her training ought not to be sacrificed for a mere decorative education. Homecraft is not without its cultural value. It makes a girl more observant, alert, methodical, energetic and skilful. Since home-making is the girl's life-career, her training must be in her special vocation. Such vocational education will mean happiness to vitality to the nation.

The master of the house, exasperated beyond endurance by the cooking, had the cook up before him.

After a long tirade upon her shortcomings, he pointed to the table

"Look at that piece of bacon I've served to your mistress," he said. "Absolutely uneatable. And this piece I've taken myself isn't much better."

Startling Predictions In Your Horoscope

YOUR REAL LIFE TOLD FREE

Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points, etc? Here is your chance to test FREE the skill of Pundit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the ancient science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation? The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advice contained in his Horoscopes on Business, Speculation, Finances, Love-affairs, Friends Enemies, Lotteries, Travels, Changes Litigation, Lucky Times, Sickness etc., have astounded educated people the world over. GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of second-sight.

To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral-Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr. Mrs. or Miss), address and date of birth all clearly written by yourself. No money required but you may, if you like enclose 4 annas Stamps to help cover postage and misc., costs. Tabore believes in fair dealings and all work for which he receives any payment is on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed or full money refunded. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statements about you and your affairs. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No personal interviews, all consultations by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE (Dept. 312-Z), Upper Forjett Street, Bombay VII.

Literature Behind The Barricades

PROF. DAVID DAICHES' "LITERATURE AND SOCIETY" REPRESENTS NEW AND VITAL APPROACH IN LITERACY CRITICISM

(BY "VIATOR".)

"But the aim of this book is rather to suggest the nature of the problem of the relation of literature to society than to make any final pronouncement either about the past or the future" states Prof. David Daiches in explaining the scope of his book 'Literature and Society' (Victor Gollancz, London 5s. net), concluding with:—

> For the whole question of literature and the social forces which produce it, of the writer and his public of the attitude of different strata of society to different kinds of writing, of the nature of literary objectivity and the extent to which it is possible—these and many other related questions are expects of a problem which 'is' a problem, not a mere academic argument to which there is a stereotyped conclusion.

CHOOSE YOUR WING

It is precisely this attitude towards literature that is becoming much rarer to-day when ideological barricades are erected on the literary scene as well as the political, when we are asked to choose between two sides without being left with very little of free choice: and even where the suggestion of a fundamental conflict is not directly in evidence there is no getting away from the strain and implications of the dividing line between the bourgeois 'racket' and that set up in opposition to it. And the worst of it is the "academic argument" of the dead, unmeaning dogma and the streotyped conclusions that characterise the view of both the opposing camps. Perhaps this situation is inevitable and even necessary and is significant in so far as it promises a literary development that would be free from the allegiance to any dogma through the sheer excess of dogma and which would be conditioned not by the external forces that are to-day permitted to impinge themselves on the creative processes of literature but by those evolvedly itself.

THE BARRICADES

Unique though the situation we are freeing in the world of letters at the present moment may appear in certain at least of its features, clear-cut and categorical as some of the issues that it presents undoubtedly are it is not difficult to trace its analogies on the ideological plane in the historical past of literature. Yet, in our perspective to-day, the various movement, and counter movements, ideological enthusiasms, the passions, the emotions, e values, of the particular periods, indeed, the incidents series of incidents leading up to and defining conflict of attitude and action, settle down into insignificance as the scene changes and the background shifts. There is some kind of philosophy of literary history emerging out of this past that may help us in understanding and analysing the problems of the situation with which we are confronted. It is certainly bound to influence our view of the literary scene and to act as a corrective. One may even venture to assert that its moral points at the danger of taking the dogma too seriously in and for itself and allowing ourselves to be stampeded into a position where conviction is lacking based on an unfiltered and fundamental acceptance. That is not to deny that the barricades are real enough and the forces mobilised to defend them are a reality that cannot be shirked without exposing ourselves to the charge either of cowardice or excapism. More than anything else they symbolise the instinct of self-preservation translated into definite action to fight for and defend the right to live that is menaced by the dark and anarchistic forces of destruction that have been massed to destroy the entire achievement of literature. The words of Prof. Rene Maublanc quoted from 'Clarte' (Light), the Paris monthly which represents world intellectuals:—

> In 1936, and 1937 it is this war of great capitalism against social democracy which dominates and explains all the national and international conflicts.

sum up forcibly the literary situation as well. The barricades are the logical reaction of this situation.

LITERATURE BY DICTATION

The position then, of literature behind the barricades is quite simple to understand. Nor does it involve any acceptance of an ideology that restricts its essential freedom—a freedom on which its existence is based and without which no literary creation in its adequate definition is conceivable. It is necessary to emphasise this because it has been suggested that a social or political ideology is a choice literature cannot at all resist and that the basis of such an ideology is inherent in the vital processes of literature: the choice in effect, of dictatorship of the Right or the Left is left to literature very much as the choice between suicide and murder is offered as an act of free choice. But the spirit of dictatorship of any kind is alien and totally unsuitable to the normal development and the very existence of literature which could ourish only in the atmosphere of freedom and seek out its destiny if it has one. It is also necessary to mention that this view of literature as a vital process sustained in its working by forces generated by itself does not imply by any means identification of social reaction or irresponsibility with literature. On the contrary, literature sets itself as one of its most important functions the inevitable articulation of social consciousness at its highest expression. This function is inherent in all ar istic creation whether or not it is conscious or deliberate and freedom of fullest expression with which dictatorship or coercion of any kind interferes is a necessary condition if that function if it must remain spontaneous and unimpaired.

A NEW APPROACH

Prof. Daiches, in surveying the history of literature in terms of the social background against which it has progressed in successive periods since the early middle ages in England, points out the connection between the social consciousness of the writer and his work and the conditions of society under which literature was created. He goes to the work of the individual writer to find in it the imprint of contemporary social conditions and establishes the relationship between the writer's own social position with its psychological reactions on his work in so far as and to the exact extent of the degree and mode of the writer's social consciousnes and sensitivity to the social conditions that surrounded him, were reflected in his work. Prof. Daiches marks a distinct departure from the usual methods of literary criticism in so far as he sets out to search the image of social reality as it is composed on the surface and in the core of the work of writers of each period not necessarily those described as important and representative in the text books, and checks it with a reference to the social background as it emerges out of the history of the times dealing with various aspects of life of the period. Although various specialists have carried out research into the minute and exact conditions of this, that or the other period and contributed a great deal to knowledge, a necessarily brief but comprehensive survey of successive periods, interlinked as they are in relation to the wholeness and growth of literature as a continuous movement retarded here accelerated there, certainly of the type of Prof. Daiche's, has not so far been available.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE

"Literature and Society" is written with a detachedness, characteristic of the modern methods of criticism, that presents the past with objective accuracy combined with sympathetic understanding of events and personalities. Such a detachedness is possible to-day with greater access to knowledge and its exercise demands exclusion of preconception of the kind the theorist is only too unevoidably inclined to introduce in the arrangement and interpretation of the objective data. The past is rejected or distorted that does not lend itself to the theoretical position from which the inquirer starts when even the theorist can certainly assume a more receptive and balanced attitude towards the past without compromising his position. Prof. Daiches' mental attitude may be described as typical of the present-day intellectuals who turn to the past of literature not to prove a preconceived theory but to discover the truth about the past. Such truth, far from acting as a deterrent, as Prof. Daiches in fact demonstrates, could actually support the thesis that literature as an active force in life cannot exist apart from the social reality without rendering itself unreal and sterile.

LITERATURE AND FREEDOM

Is it to-day possible to take a view of literature as an activity that would be independent of the dogmatic ideas that predominate at the moment? Such a view is not only possible but essential in the interests not merely of literature as a vital force profoundly influencing human affairs, but also in those of civilization itself as we understand it with its acceptance of human freedom in all its aspects and the fine cultural achievement that it holds out. If literature mounts and defends the barricades, it is in order to vindicate this freedom in the face of the destructive and social forces let loose by barbarism to-day. It also proves the real and historical role of literature as a vital force. But that does not argue acceptance of any dogma that is alien to the nature and functional activity of literature and we have only to turn, amongst contemporary writers, to writers like Celine and Van der Meersch, to recognise in the grandeur and power of their achievement the need of preserving the freedom and creating conditions favourable to that freedom of literature.

"Murder Castle" To Be Post Office

Building With America's Worst History

Washington is soon to be rid of the "Holmes Murder Castle," the building with the grisliest history in America.

Years ago, in the 1890's to be exact, the murder castle was the scene of countless killings, and was the centre of a crime career which extended all over the States.

The building, constructed by a Dr. Henry Holmes, was a maze of secret passages, trap-doors, enclosed staircases and hidden sound-proof and airproof rooms. The doctor ran a chemist's shop and jewellery store on the first floor and lived alone, much of the time, on the upper floors.

Holmes confessed 27 murders before he was hanged in Philadelphia in 1896.

Began At 'Varsity.

His crime career began at the University of Michigan when he and a fellow student agreed to insure another man's life then report him dead after providing a substitute corpse, and collect the money. It worked.

After the murderer built his castle, which had no exterior marks to distinguish it from rows of adjacent buildings, he lived there and brought one woman after another into the castle, some as wives, some as secretaries, some as applicants for a housekeeping position. Rarely did the outside world hear of any of them again.

His murder methods were chosen to fit the case. Edma Van Tassel, a pretty 19-years-old brunette, was forced to starve in an airtight room, and her body was dropped through a chute to a lime vat. Later the bones of the skeleton were published and mounted.

Others who disappeared, apparently were burned or hacked to death. All of them took up with the handsome doctor and were swallowed up in the murder castle

Holmes was finally trapped after killing a man, supposed to be a friend, with whom he had arranged another fake insurance death swindle. Instead of providing another corpse he killed the insured.

The Government are going to raze the castle to make room for a new post office branch.

Mrs. Hobson was anxious to learn the latest about her neighbour's accident, and, turning to her husband, who was reading the paper, she said: "James did you see anything in the paper about Mr Parker running over his mother-in-law?"

"Not yet," replied Mr Hobson. "I haven't come to the sporting news."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Lest I forget let me first wish a very Happy Navroze to all my Parsi Sisters and Brothers....

I have pleasure to inform you that our activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari at Khar are continuing to go on very nicely. Sunday before last the children played Hockey and many other games. Last Sunday they took part in the Sports Competitions of Khar Gymkhana. And this Sunday? Well, to-day also they will have a very nice programme.

Apart from that all our workers and well-wishers of the Balkan-ji-Bari will be meeting today to consider how we may revive our activities at the other Centres, too. Let me hope our meeting will be successful in every possible way.....

We are going to consider many suggestions that we have received. I had better not spoken about

Sis. Mirabai Ujre,

them now. Let us decide the things definitely, and then I will tell you those.

In the meanwhile I am glad to see the enthusiasm for our work growing also in other parts of our country—especially in Calcutta and Madras. Certain friends from there and other places are in correspondence with us, and I hope, soon they will be up and doing and start the work in right earnest.

I understand, my dear sisters and brothers, that we have still to do much for you:—but you have also to do your part: Come at our meetings in great number; and those who are outside—let them remain in touch with me through regular correspondence—slowly and steadily, everything will be all right!

* * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this month on 20th to 26th March 1938.

1. Sis. Suhasini Gupte.
2. Bro. Bal Krishna.
3. Bro. Sagun Ishwarbhai Patel.
4. Sis. Kamala Bhatnagar
5. Bro. V. B. Mathure.
6. Bro. Bacha Allahdino.
7. Bro. Behram Cama.
8. Sis. Nalini Gorey.
9. Sis. Aloo Ferozji.
10. Bro. Franklin D'Sa.
11. Bro. Hari Govind.
12. Bro. Shantilal Desai.
13. Sis. Sushila Shah.
14. Bro. Gangadhar Gokhale.
15. Bro. Gopal Deo.
16. Sis. Malini Tilak.
17. Bro. Balwant Deshpande.
18. Sis. Prema Kambli.
19. Bro. M. V. Sathaye.

* * *

STRUGGLES

(Sent by Bro. Munmohan Govind Wanjard.)

Dark lays his icy hand,
And makes the day stand;
In the pitch dark night,
We can't behold the sight.
As the morning gets his energy,
He freeds himself from the supremacy;
And turns the pitch dark night,
Into a broad bright daylight.
So must you go on,
In the life of struggles;
And put your hand on,
The hardest and bitter obstacles.
So must a man go on,
With courage and boldness:
I suppose like a happy swan,
If he wants his age to pass.

* * *

CLEVER MAGIE GREEDY

(By Gerson A. S. Abreu.)

There was once a cook named, Magie who had shoes with red heels, and when she went out of doors, she would draw herself up and walk proudly and say to herself, "I really am a handsome maiden"....When she came home she would drink a glass of wine and as wine and air gave an appetite she would eat up all the best things, till she was satisfied and say to herself, "The cook ought to know better the taste of everything."

One day her master said to her, "Magie, I have invited some friends to supper; cook me two chickens."

"That I will do master". So she went out and killed two fowls and prepared to roast them.

In the afternoon she placed them on the spit before the fire and they were all ready and beautifully hot and brown. But the guest had not arrived. So she went to her master and said, "the fowls will be spoilt if I keep them at the fire any longer. It will be pity and a shame if they are not eaten soon". Then said her master, "I will go and fetch the guest myself" and away he went.

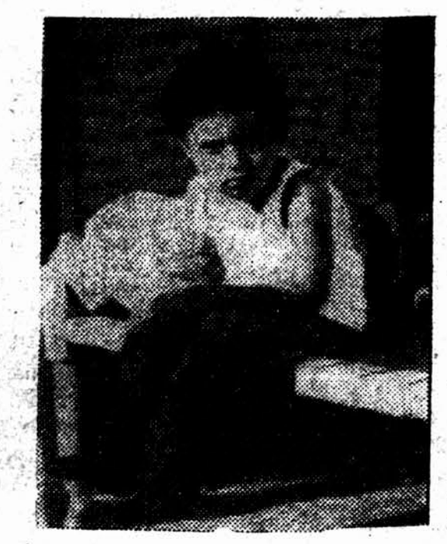
As soon as his back was turned, Magie, put the spit with the birds on one side and thought, "I have been standing by the fire so long that it has made me quite thirsty. Who knows when they would come? While I am waiting I may as well run into the cellar and have a drop". So she seized a jug and said, "All right, Magie, there shall have a good draught. Wine is so tempting", she said again, "And it does not do to spoil your drought"; and then, 8 plus 6 is equal to goddess of liquor and Magie; she drank till the jug was empty. After this she went into the kitchen and placed the folws again before the fire basted them with butter and rattled the spit round so that they browned and frizzled with the heat.

"They would never miss a little piece", she said to herself. Then she dipped her finger in the dripping pan to taste and cried, "Oh, how nice these fowls are! It is a sin and a shame that there is no one here to eat them." She ran to the window, to see her master and the guest were coming; but she could see no one. So fowls and thought, "the wing of the fowl is a little burnt, I had better eat it." So she cut it off, ate it up, and it tasted so nice that when she had finished it. she thought, "I must have the other. Master will never notice that anything is wanting."

After the two wings were eaten, Magie again went to look for her master, but there were no signs of him. "Who knows?" she said to herself; "perhaps the visitor is not coming at all and had kept my master to supper, so he won't come back."

Hi....,! Magie, there are good things left for you, and that piece of fowl has made me thirsty I must have another drink before I eat the rest". So she went into the wine cellar, took a large draught and returning to the kitchen, sat down and ate one fowl with great relish.

As her master did not return, Magie began to look at the other with longing eyes. At last she said, "where one is there must the other be for the fowls belong to each other and what is right for one is fair and right for the other. I believe, too, I want some more drink. It won't hurt me." That last draught gave her courage. She came back to the



Bro. Girdhar Motwane

kitchen, ate the other fowl.

As she was enjoying the last morsel, home came her master, "Make haste, Magie". he cried "the guest will be here in a few minutes."

"Yes, master" she replied. "It will soon be all ready".

Meanwhile the master saw that the cloth was laid and everything in order. So he took up the carving knife, with which he intended to carve the fowl and went out to sharpen it on the stones in the passage. With him went out a little girl, named, Susha. While he was sharpening the knife and making fun of little Susha, the guest arrived and knocked gently at the door. Magie ran out to see who it was and when she caught sight of the visitor, she placed her finger on her lips and whispered "Hush! hush. go back again as quickly as you came. If my mast-

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss) .....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Children of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari playing Hockey.

Another party of children enjoying at the swings.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

er should catch you, it would be unfortunate. He did invite you to supper this evening, but with no other intention than to cut off both your ears. Listen, you can hear him sharpening the knife."

The guest heard the sound and hastened as fast as he could down the steps and was soon out of sight.

Magie was not idle. She ran to her master, and cried, "you have invited a fine visitor "

"Why, Magie, what do you mean?"

"Oh " she exclaimed, "he has taken my two beautiful fowls and ran away with them."

"What strange conduct " said her master, who was sorry to lose his supper. "Why could he not leave one or at least enough for my supper!"

He ran after the guest and called to him to stop. But the more he cried to him. the faster ran the other.

Little Susha could not help laughing at the farce.

For all the time the master, knife in hand, ran crying: "'One! one!" meaning "At least leave one fowl". The poor guest thought it meant. "I'll cut off only one ear!" and so ran all the more!!!

* * * *

THE SPARROW WHO WOULD NOT FLY

(By Khurshed Bhabha.)

"I won't fly!" said naughty Chirps. "I want to stay in the nest."

"Of course you must fly. All birds do", said his father, Mr. Sparrow.

But Chirps, as he watched each of his brothers and sisters having their flying lesson, said to himself:

"I do not care! I will not fly!"

"Now, Chirps, your turn!" called Mr. Sparrow.

"No, thank you, I would rather stay in the nest", said Chirps.

Mr. Sparrow warned him:

"Very well. Chirps, we will leave you here. But remember, no one will come and bring you worms and crumbs!"

So Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow and all his brothers and sisters flew away, leaving Chirps all alone.

At first he enjoyed it very much, there was so much room now. But, by and by, he began to grow hungry and wish somebody would bring him a nice big crumb.

"Tweet! Tweet!" called Chirps, but no one answered him. He soon began to wish that he had learned to fly with his brothers and sisters.

"I will hop out of the nest and see what I can find to eat," he said at last.

Chirps did not know it, but he was on the window sill of a room belonging to a little girl called Hassu.

Soon Hassu, seeing Chirps, called out:

"Oh, look Mummy! He wants me to feed him!" cried Hassu.

Then the little girl dropped some crumbs into his beak.

Chirps was very happy.

But some one else had seen him.

Fluff, the big grey cat, had been watching him with her large green eyes.

"I will have that nice plump sparrow for my tea", she purred.

Suddenly she pounced, trying to snatch him in her mouth.

Poor Chirps! He had never been so scared in all his life.

"Tweet! Tweet!" he cried.

With one wild struggle he was free—but he had toppled off the sill!

Down, down he tumbled, fluttering to the ground.

"I did have a fright!" he tweeted.

Just then Mr. Sparrow hopped up.

How pleased Chirps was to see him.

"Oh, please teach me to fly, and let me come with you, Daddy!" he said.

So, after all, Chirps learnt to fly.

* * *

NIGHT FORAGERS

(By Mary Fernandes)

The two famous night prowlers, the owl and the bat, differ in this. One you hear and seldom see—the other you see and seldom hear. A country holiday would not seem complete if we did not hear the owls hooting or see the bats darting about.

All night the owl does its foraging, and once a watch was kept upon a barn owl, who was found to bring a mouse to her family every three minutes during the night. The owl is decidedly a useful bird, and in some country barns you will see a round hole near the roof so that the owls can enter at night and rid the farmer's barn of its mice.

A lot of people have a horror of bats, but they, too, are useful animals, for they dispose of many insects, which is a good thing, seeing the number of insects which come out at night. It is really remarkable how a bat flies here and there, but never hits anything. We always feel he is flying straight at us.

* * *

AS PER ORDERS

(Sis. Sarla.)

Doctor, "Yes, I see no reason why you shouldn't be in perfect health in six months from now, if you eat plenty of fruit, nuts, and vegetables."

Patient: "Before or after meals, doctor?"

* * *

REPLIES.

DADA IS ALWAYS PLEASED TO RECEIVE LETTERS from his sisters and brothers. Write to him whatever you like and whenever you will.

BRO. NATVERLAL M. PAREKH (Vartez): I can not understand how your Certificate Number can be 2538, when you are 16 years old old. That might be your Number as a Companion. You should now enroll yourself as an Associate or a Patron. I cannot say if under the circumstances as explained above, our "Judge" will consider your entry for the last Prize Competition!

BRO. N. S. S. RAO (Bombay 8): Thank you for your letter and the enclosures. You will get the Certificate shortly. Your article is under due consideration. We meet at Khar every Sunday. Activities at the other Centre have not yet been revived. Join some sports club and you will have ample to play!

BRO. HASANALI JAMAL (Dongri): I am very sorry. I cannot be helpful to you in your "mysterious" affairs—so no announcement can be made. Let me know if I could help you in any other way.

SIS. SUDHA MEHTA (Vile Parle): It is indeed regrettable that our work of the Balkan-ji-Bari has stopped at your place for the present, but I think it shall soon be revived. In the meanwhile, you are most welcome to attend our meetings at Khar.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS: We hope to announce the result of the last competition and insert a new one in the next week's issue. Please be on the look out!

* * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members; boys and girls between 12 and 16 years. can become Companions; and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari. the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form. please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss).....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari Children at Marwar Station, while going back to their native place after attending the 4th All-India Children's Gathering, carried all their luggage by themselves during train-shipment as the coolies were dictating their own terms: Shows that the children are growing self-reliant.

An enthusiastic group with new workers, Messrs. R. V. Raman and M. N. Nadkarni (seen at the back)

Reflections
(Photo by Bro. Pravin Shah)

Sea-Bathers
(Photo by Bro. Thakur Motwane)

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of March will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

EVOLUTION OF THE PRESS IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 1)

Those printed in English are further divided by being European-owned and Indian-owned. The continental dimensions of the country as in the case of U. S. A. tend to confine circulation to specific areas, although there are to-day several newspapers which circulate throughout the country as a whole.

The comparative restricted knowledge of English practically limits the reading of newspapers in that language to the educated classes, though in the case of vernacular papers—as we noticed—they are read to illiterate hearers by literate friends. The Simon Commission report contended that a broad view of the Indian-owned and edited press shows a continuously growing freedom of criticism of the administration.

If a comparison of the English press owned by Anglo-Indians and Indians in the country is to made, it may be said that the Anglo-Indian press to-day is not so aggressive in its criticism of the national movement and its leaders as it was in and after 1904 Few Indian-owned English papers command the security and training for their staff of the Anglo-Indian press. "In India," as Mahatma Gandhi once remarked, "one who does not get a job joins the press." This is true. Pandit Nehru writing on Indian-owned English press remarks:—

"Their get up is poor. Their advertisement often of the most objectionable kind and their general attitude to life and politics sentimental and historical." "The reason, besides other things," continues Pandit Nehru, "is that many of us suffer from any number of complexes due to long repression and subjection, and every outlet is apt to be surcharged with emotion."

So far as the vernacular press is concerned, barring a few, many of them are propagandists, though they have made news cheaper and easier by their low price; it has, however, a great future in India.

The Future

The dawn of nationalism in India roughly began with the Congress, and the Indian press was closely associated with the Congress. The personalities that played a great part in the building up of that press also played an important part in the public and political life of the country. This intimate contact between the press and the Congress, inevitable and useful as it had been, is bound to become less close than in the past with the realisation of the aims and objects of the national movement. Mr. Iyengar rightly observed—"The future will find functions of the press performed in more clearly defined atmosphere, constructive political parties and politics."

The future of the press in Indian life offers a fruitful line for imagination. The press in future is bound to play a much more intensive part in Indian national life and with the increase in communication and cheapening of cost, there is bound to be a great increase in circulation, though the radio and the cinema will be there side by side. The future is bright only if proprietors and statesmen realise the importance of journalists. The journalists in turn must be men competent with character to guide public opinion on sound lines when new forces and new problems are ahead working in the country. I can think of no better motto for the Indian Press in this task than the one suggested thirty years ago to the British Institute of Journalists by Lord Rosebery.

"Be Just and Fear Not."

A View of the Bird Gallery.

BOMBAY'S NATURAL HISTORY GALLERIES

(Continued From Page 5.)

tor an intimate insight into the lives and habits of the creatures they portray.

Flamingoes nesting in the deserts of Cutch, Bearded Vultures in their Himalayan erie, Bison in the Mysore Hills, Tiger in the forests of Assam, Spotted Deer and Black Buck, the loveliest of all deer and antelopes, a Malay Python, a submarine Group of Sharks, and Turtles all are presented in these groups with vivid realism.

Shelves are not used anywhere in the Museum. They produce a monotonous lineal type of arrangement which can be altogether depressing. The various exhibits are fitted to the backgrounds of the show cases with small movable brackets. The system affords greater freedom of arrangement and offers a constant change to the eye and lends itself to a pleasing and attractive grouping of the exhibits. In the arrangement of the general collections the objective has always been not to confuse the visitor by presenting a multiplicity of forms. Representatives of the various families of animals, birds, reptiles and fishes are shown. Each family is illustrated with its typical general and species and the visitor obtains a clear idea of the classification of animal life and the basis on which this classification is made. The habit at groups illustrating the lives and habits of various species, complete the picture and add interest and life to the story.

The labelling of the exhibit, a most important feature of museum work, is carried out in celophane and glass. The method provides a label which is attractive and yet resistant to discolouration and mottling. It is a new method in labelling, first introduced in the Natural History Galleries of this museum, which is now being adopted by museums in England and America.

That all this work has been made possible is due largely to the material assistance given by the Bombay Natural History Society which through the agency of its members not only collected a sum of Rs. 23,000 towards the expenditure but also provided the specimens and exhibits. The present Government equally realising the educational value of the work made a special grant to the Section of Rs. 10,000 in last year's budget and is providing a further Rs. 7,500 in the budget for the current year.

The Natural History Galleries of the Museum represent the far reaching advance that has been made in modern museum methods. They set a standard and indicate what can be achieved by museums in this country. The advance has been made possible by the wise policy of the Society and the Trustees who deputed the Governor Mr. S. H. Prater to study museum methods in England, Europe and America. He has thus been enabled to introduce and adopt these methods to the progress of the museum movement in this country. Mr. Prater has also been fortunate in having under him a most efficient staff. Particular mention must be made of Mr. C. McCann whose indefatigable labour and skill has contributed so much to the success of the work.

ABOLITION OF FLOGGING

The Departmental Committee on Corporal Punishment appointed last May by the Home Secretary of the British Government, has recommended:

(1) The abolition of flogging by order of a court;

(2) The abolition of birching of children under 16 years of age.

The Committee urges, however, the retention of the "cat" for convicts who assault prison warders or who start a prison mutiny.

The report was formally "laid" on the table of the House of Commons early this month.

THE TRAVANCORE FORWARD BANK LTD.

Head Office:—KOTTAYAM.

FIXED DEPOSITS

	per annum.
6 Months	4-1/2 p.c.
12 Months	5-1/2 p.c.
24 Months	6-1/2 p.c.

Special rate for sums of Rs. 5,000 and above for two or more years.

Cheques and Drafts on any station in India accepted by us at par, and repayment of maturity of deposit, at par.

Enquiries regarding our Popular 3 years' Cash Certificates are solicited.

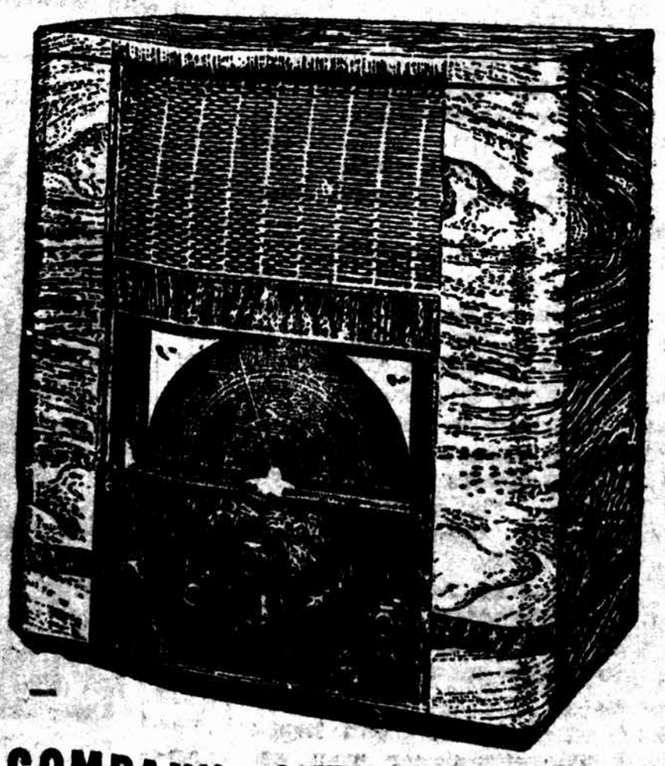
HEAR A REALLY MODERN RADIO

MODEL 650

A 10-Valve A. C. receiver with variable selectivity. Wave range from 4.85 to 2,000 metres. Separate bass and treble tone controls. Moving-coil loud speaker. Output 12 watts. Price Rs. 500 (at Ports). Although primarily intended for A. C. Mains, this set will operate perfectly on D. C. current with a special Rotary Converter. These are supplied at a special low price if bought with the set.

Ask your dealer to-day about this set and other brilliant 1938 His Master's Voice Models.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"



THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: DUM DUM. ***Branches:*** Bombay, Delhi & Bangalore.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Sticker

Grandad leaned over his gate, watching young George tuning up his motorcycle. Volubly he recounted some of the various kinds of hard riding, on or behind horses, of his own youth.

"Well," said George, "get on this pillion and I'll give you a spin up the road and back!"

Grandad, prestige at stake, accepted the challenge and once on his perilous perch clung for dear life to George till he was at last returned safely.

"How did you like it?" asked a neighbour as George rode away.

"I don't rightly know," he replied, "but I do be sure that if I'd come off so would that young Garge!"

Both Ways

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were arguing on the subject of women's beauty, and Mrs. Brown was loudly singing the praises of her sex.

"Have you never noticed, my dear," she said, "that famous designers take a woman's head to adorn many of your coins?"

Mr. Brown shook his head meekly.

"I can't say that I've noticed it," he replied, "but I 'have' observed that designers take many of my coins to adorn a woman's head."

More Howlers

Woolgathering is the chief activity of the Australians.

An oval is another name for a cricket pitch.

Mephistopheles is the stage name of the devil.

Vodka is a well-known river in Russia.

A venue is a native of Venice.

Business

The clergyman was annoyed to find that an old man had fallen asleep during the sermon two Sundays running.

"If you keep your grandfather awake," he told the little boy beside him, "I'll give you a penny every week."

For the next two weeks grandpa was attentive to the sermon, but the third week he slept soundly again.

The clergyman sent for the boy.

"Didn't you promise to keep him awake if I gave you a penny a week?" he said.

"Yes, but grandpa gives me sixpence not to disturb him."

Why?

"Fine day to-day, Jarge," said Giles, meeting a neighbour outside the village inn. "Spring in the air to-day!"

"Eh?" said Jarge, who was slightly deaf.

"I said, 'Spring in the air to-day,'" repeated Giles.

"Eh?"

"Soring in the air."

"Why should I; why should I?"

Romance

Muriel is a queer sort of girl, and the other day she received a proposal from a man she had always regarded as a brother rather than a lover.

"Muriel," he began, "you know I have always turned to you, that I have always thought of you. May I—that is—would you—er—oh, hang it! Muriel, will you be my wife?"

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Muriel. "What a start you give me! At first I thought you were trying to borrow money."

Worse Than Ever

The newspaper man was appointed movie critic. He didn't want the job, but was told to take it, or else. So he would drift in to see pictures and when he came out would rush across the street to the chemist's and order an aspirin and a glass of water.

The assistant came to know this unwilling movie critic, and as soon as he saw him crossing the street on his reviewing days, would fill a glass of water and place an aspirin beside it. The critic never talked much; just swallowed the aspirin, paid, and walked out.

Came the day, however, when the critic dashed in before the assistant had a chance to act.

"Quick!" cried the critic. "Two aspirins and a glass of water."

"Two aspirins?" asked the assistant in surprise.

"You heard me. They showed a double feature."

Muddled

Ascots minister, remarkable for his absent-mindedness, visited a house to perform a marriage ceremony.

When all was ready, with the bride and bridegroom, best man and bridesmaids standing in front of him, he bent forward and inquired, "Is it a boy or a girl?"

In A Lump

A woman entered the butcher's shop and asked the assistant to cut off ten pounds of beef. He did so.

"Shall I send it, madam?" he asked.

"Oh, no, thanks," she replied. "I've been slimming and have reduced ten pounds, and I wanted to see what it looked like."

Quick Worker

The mother confronted her daughter.

"Did I see you kissing that young Allen last night?" she demanded.

"Well, mother, he told me he had just lost an uncle and I felt so sorry for him."

"If I know anything about that young man he won't have a relative left in a week's time!

"I've ordered a case of whisky, two barrels of beer, and a pound of ham."

"What do you want all that ham for?"

Up-To-Date

A Tourist journeying from Cairo to the Great Pyramid thought he had at last found a place where nothing savoured of Western civilization. The "Arabian Nights" atmosphere of ancient days made him sigh with delight.

Reaching the Pyramids, he was hoisted on to the back of a camel by a picturesque Arab.

"Tell me, my good man," he said to his guide, "what's the name of your camel?"

"Greta Garbo, Sir," came the answer.

Red-Letter Day

An Irish maid had been home to attend the funeral of a friend.

"How did you get on. Bridget." asked her employer, when the girl returned.

"Indade, an' I've nivir enjoyed myself more for years, I haven't. At the wake 'twas myself cried loudest of all. Thin, comin' back from the cemetery, the corpse's own brother held my hand and said I was the belle of the funeral!"

Our Humorist At Large

Business Man: "Are you strong?"

Boy: "I don't know, but I managed to throw out 36 other boys who wanted the job."

Manners always correct.

Tenant (to Rent Collector) "Excuse me for laughing, but I've just thought of a wonderful excuse for next week."

DOCTOR: "Where is the pain in your back?"

PATIENT: "Right between the dragon and the chorus girl."

"Fancy a pound of rice going so far!"

"Gosh! I was right in saying that these beastly shoes were the wrong size."

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

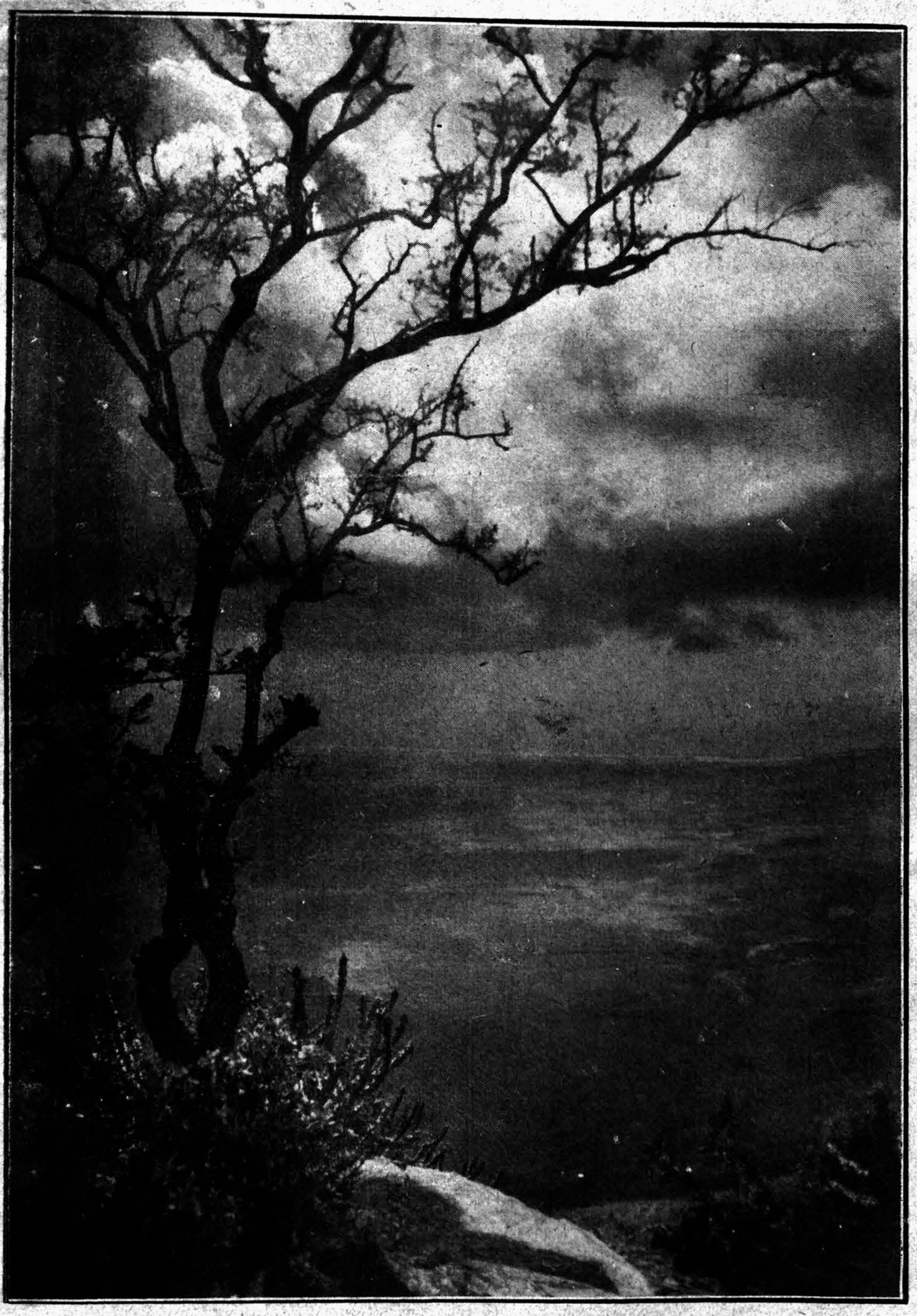
on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B 1065

March 20, 1938.

LUCKY NUMBER

№ 868924



LANDSCAPE

MT. ABU

— *A. L. Sayad*

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.